A STUDY OF THE BRITISH MILITARY BUILDINGS
AT NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, 1814-37

by

DAVID McCONNELL

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xi Abstract
1 Introduction
2 Fort George
16 Navy Hall
18 Fort Mississauga
18 The Barracks
26 The Tower
31 The Projected Fortress
36 The Royal Engineers' Complex
36 Commanding Engineer's Quarters
39 Carpenter's Shop
40 Engineers' Stable
41 Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store
45 Other Buildings
48 The Guard House on the Beach
50 The Buildings on the Plain
50 Indian Council House and Hospital
53 Commandant's Quarters
60 Butler's Barracks
61 Stable, Hospital, and Canteen
66 Men's One Storey Barracks
70 Officers' Quarters and Mess
78 Commissariat Quarters
82 One Captain's Quarters
83 Quarters for Two Captains with the Office
86 Barrack Store
87 Fuel Yard
88 Soldiers' Two Storey Barracks
91 Gun Shed
93 Miscellaneous Buildings
94 Stables
95 Guard House
97 Wells
97 Fencing Around Butler's Barracks
99 Conclusion
102 Appendix A. Estimate of the Expence of Building the Commissariat Store proposed to be erected at Navy Hall, Fort George 13th July 1815.
104 Appendix B. Estimate of the expence required for building a stable for Fourteen Dragoon Horses, proposed to be erected at this post, 14 August 1815.
106 Appendix C. Estimate of the expence required for building an Ordnance Store proposed to be erected at this post, 4 September 1815.
108 Appendix D. Estimate of the Expence required for repairing the Guard House on the Beach, 23 October 1815.
109 Appendix E. Estimate of the Expence required for repairing the Depusieys Hospital Occupied by the Canadian Regiment, 23 October 1815.
110 Appendix F. Government Contract Wanted for the use of the Engineer Department, 15 March 1816.
112 Appendix G. Estimate of the expense required for building an addition to the Commanding Engineer's quarter at this post, 12 March 1816.
114 Appendix H. Estimate of the Expence Required for fitting up the Com'y Store for A Mess Room & Officers Quarters and Erecting a Kitchen the Same, 22 September 1816.
116 Appendix I. Estimate of the expense required for sundry incidental Services to be performed at the Barracks at this post..., 30 September 1816.

118 Appendix J. Estimate of the Expence Required to Erect A Guard House at Butler's Barracks, 27 January 1817.

119 Appendix K. Estimate of the Expence Required for to Build Two Centry Boxes at this Post, 31 January 1817.

120 Appendix L. Estimate of the Expence required to Build Two Privys at this Post, 3 February 1817.

121 Appendix M. Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held by order of Colonel Grant Commanding the Niagara Frontier, to inspect and report upon the State of the Barracks at Forts George, Missisaga and Butler's Barracks, 19 June 1817.

125 Appendix N. Estimate of the probable expence which will be required to put in good repair the following Barracks at the Post of Fort George, n.d. [August ? 1817].

131 Appendix O. A Return specifying the periods on which the Materials for the Tower Estimate were received by the Department, 11 December 1817.

134 Appendix P. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship required to repair and fit up with Shelves &c, the Storekeeper General's Store at this Post agreeable to an Approved requisition dated 6th March 1818, 9 March 1818.

136 Appendix Q. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Store Keeper Generals Store at this post and make a new Porch to the dwelling House, 11 September 1818.
138 Appendix R. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Barracks at this Post, 14 Sept. 1818.

143 Appendix S. Estimate of the Expence required to make the requisite repairs on the Barracks at this Post, 16 December 1818.

146 Appendix T. Estimate of the Expense required to erect a stable of 3 stalls at Butler's Barracks for Regimental staff Officers..., 30 January 1819.

148 Appendix U. Estimate of the probable Expense of Workmanship and Materials required to make certain improvements on a Log Barrack at Fort George according to accompanying plan, 25 Feb. 1819.

149 Appendix V. Required for Service of the Barrack Department the undermentioned Repairs to the Mens Barracks and Officers Quarters in this Garrison, 19 July 1819.

156 Appendix W. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Barracks at this Post, August 1819.

162 Appendix X. Estimate of Sundry Repairs &c &c required to be done to the two Commiss Officers Quarters at Fort George together with Probable Expence of the same, 4 August and 4 Sept. 1819.

167 Appendix Y. Report of works indispensably required to be performed on the Niagara Frontier, with remarks on the present State of the Barracks and other public buildings, 24 November 1819.

170 Appendix Z. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship and Materials required to Build an Office for the Commanding Royal Engineer at this post, 28 April 1822.
Appendix AA. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship and Materials required to covert a part of the Log Barracks in Fort Mississauga into four Cells for solitary Confinement, 19 July 1822.

Appendix BB. Required for the service of the Barrack Department the undermentioned repairs &c to the different Barracks and public Buildings at this station, 12 June 1823.

Appendix CC. Estimate of the materials workmanship &c actually required for the repairs for the several Officers Quarters and men's Barracks &c at this Station, as per accompanying Requisition dated, Fort George, 12th June, 1823, n.d. [17 August 1823?].

Appendix DD. Estimate of the expense required to excavate a Well for the Garrison Hospital at this Post, and for walling up the same with Stones and to erect a proper covering over it as per accompanying Requisition Dated the 19th March 1825 and agreeably to the accompanying plan, 21 March 1825.

Endnotes

References Cited

Illustrations

1 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commissariat Store at Navy Hall, the Guard House at Fort George, the Magazine inside Fort George, the Magazine outside Fort George, 24 Sept. 1823.

2 Plan and Elevations of an existing and proposed barrack building in Fort George, 25 Feb. 1819.
3 Plan and Section of a Powder Magazine proposed to be built in Fort Mississauga, 17 Aug. 1815.

4 Elevation and Section of the Tower inside Fort Mississauga, 6 April 1816.

5 Plan, Section, and Elevation of proposed Barracks at Mississauga Point, 7 Dec. 1818.

6 Plan of Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823.

7 Section of Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823.

8 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Officers' Quarters outside Fort Mississauga, the Soldiers' Barracks and Solitary Cells inside Fort Mississauga, and the Guard House inside Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823.

9 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Barracks inside Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823.

10 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Tower inside Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823.

11 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commanding Engineer's Quarters, 24 Sept. 1823.

12 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Beach Guard House and the Carpenter's Shop, 24 Sept. 1823.

13 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store and the Engineers', Stable, 24 Sept. 1823.

14 Plan and Elevation of the Hospital, originally the Indian Council House, 14 Nov. 1822.

15 Section of the Hospital, originally the Indian Council House, 24 Sept. 1822.

16 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Hospital, originally the Indian Council House, 24 Sept. 1823.

17 Plan of a Well proposed to be sunk for the Hospital, 24 Sept. 1825.

18 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commandant's Quarters, 24 Sept. 1823.
267  19 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Old Hospital at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
269  20 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' Log Barracks and the Barrack Store at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
271  21 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Officers' Quarters and Mess at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
273  22 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Senior Commissariat Officer's Quarters at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
275  23 Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for one Commissariat Officer and of the Commissariat Department Stable at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
277  24 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Quarters for one Captain at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
279  25 Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for two Captains at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
281  26 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' Two Storey Barracks at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
283  27 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Gun Shed at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823.
285  28 Fort George, 20 June 1814.
287  29 Fort George and Navy Hall, 8 April 1816.
289  30 Fort George and Navy Hall, 2 May 1817.
291  31 Fort George and Navy Hall, 24 March 1819.
293  32 Fort George and Navy Hall, 1823.
295  33 Fort George and Navy Hall, 19 May 1831.
297  34 Fort George and Navy Hall, 7 Aug. 1831.
299  35 Fort George and Navy Hall, 14 Dec. 1835.
301  36 Fort Mississauga, 29 July 1814.
303  37 Fort Mississauga and Engineer's Complex, 8 April 1816.
305  38 Fort Mississauga and Engineer's Complex, 2 May 1817.
Comparative Plans of Proposed Works on Mississauga Point, n.d. [1818?].

Fort Mississauga and Engineer's Complex, 24 March 1819.

Comparative Plans of Proposed Works on Mississauga Point, 8 Dec. 1821.

Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 1823.

Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 19 May 1831.

Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 7 Aug. 1831.

Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 14 Dec. 1835.

Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 11 Nov. 1837.

Butler's Barracks, Indian Council House and Commandant's Quarters, 2 May 1817.

Butler's Barracks, Indian Council House, and Commandant's Quarters, 24 March 1819.

Butler's Barracks, Indian Council House, and Commandant's Quarters, 1823.

Butler's Barracks, Hospital, and Royal Engineer's Quarters, 19 May 1831.

Butler's Barracks, Hospital, and Royal Engineer's Quarters, 7 Aug. 1831.

Butler's Barracks, Hospital, and Royal Engineer's Quarters, 14 Dec. 1835.
Abstract

On 10 December 1813, the British Army reoccupied Niagara. Since nothing but the earthworks and powder magazine of Fort George remained, they were forced to build anew. To meet the immediate needs of the war, they threw up temporary barracks within Fort George and began to construct a redoubt, tower, and barracks, on Mississauga Point. With the end of the war, the British began to consider the problem of a permanent defence establishment at Niagara.

Because of its demonstrated inadequacy it was decided to allow Fort George to fall into ruin and to replace it with a major fortress on Mississauga Point. The vast expence involved forced the British army to postpone this plan and make do with the small field work they already had built on the point. The danger from the American guns of Fort Niagara was the major consideration in deciding to build a barrack and commissariat complex out of range in the north-west corner of the military reserve. There a complex, eventually known as Butler's Barracks, grew to at least 19 buildings by 1837. The Royal Engineers, who were responsible for putting up the various structures, established their quarters and yard on the river shore between Fort George and Mississauga. A commissariat storehouse was built below Fort George on the site of Navy Hall. On the plain between Fort George and Butler's Barracks, the Indian Council House and the Commandant's Quarters were constructed. In 1822, the Council House was converted into a hospital and the next year the Commandant moved into the quarters of the Royal Engineer.

The need for economy and the belief that a successful defence of the long Canadian frontier was almost impossible
forced the British army to de-emphasize the base at Niagara. Fort George was allowed to deteriorate and by 1823 was probably deserted. The plan for a major fortress on Mississauga Point was abandoned and the field work, tower, and barracks thrown up there as a temporary measure were crumbling. As Forts George and Mississauga decayed, Butler's Barracks assumed more importance by providing barracks for officers and men and quarters and storehouses for the Commissariat. In consequence of the Smyth Report of 1825, the decision was made to pull out of Niagara, but at the last moment it was decided, as a sop to local opinion, to leave a garrison of one company at Butler's Barracks. In 1836, it was decided to remove this company and, by December 1837, the base was deserted by the military.
Introduction

On 10 December 1813, when British forces reoccupied the town of Niagara and Fort George, they found a wasteland of burned buildings. The American attack in the preceding spring had destroyed the buildings in Fort George and when the Americans pulled out they destroyed whatever buildings still remained in the town. The military began anew to construct their base at Niagara late in December 1813.

This paper is a construction history of the military buildings put up at Niagara between the arrival of the British Army late in 1813 and their leaving in 1837. During that time, five complexes of various sizes were created - Fort George and Navy Hall, Fort Mississauga, Butler's Barracks, the Hospital and Commandant's Quarters, and the Royal Engineers' Complex. Where, before the War of 1812, there had been one concentration, after the war there were five. By 1837, however, the necessities of defence and the vicissitudes of finance dictated the removal of the British army from the Niagara frontier. Consequently that year serves as a convenient breaking point for one chapter in the larger study of the British and Canadian military presence in Niagara.
Fort George

When the British recaptured Fort George in December 1813, it was probably no more than a shell of earthworks. Although the Americans seemed to have strengthened these, there is no documentary evidence that they constructed any buildings within them. With the capture of Fort Niagara and the building of Fort Mississauga, Fort George became part of a triangular defence network at the mouth of the Niagara River. The British repaired the works and built new barracks early in 1814. A map dated 20 June 1814 shows a splinter-proof guard room, a temporary barracks for officers, two temporary barracks for the men, and a "bomb-proof Powder Magazine not finished". It also indicates three long 18 pounders and one long 12 pounder, all on traversing platforms (fig. 28).

How much more work was done in 1814 is difficult to determine. In February 1815, according to a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Nicolls, Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, "The Western and Southern Fronts have been reformed - Barracks have been built within the Fort for 300 Men". Quite likely work began on permanent barracks during the summer of 1814. Certainly by the end of 1815 two large and two small splinter-proof barracks, in addition to the temporary ones, were standing within Fort George (fig. 29).

With the coming of peace the British officers began to look on Fort George disapprovingly. Major-General Sir Frederick Robinson's astringent comments in July 1815 are worth noting.

Fort George is of no military value whatever as a Work, but it serves the very useful
purpose of confining a part of the Canadian Regiment at night, and also contains a Magazine & Ordnance Store; I beg leave therefore to recommend its being left untouched for the present, as it will gradually crumble away, and may be destroyed at any time in a few hours by small mines in the salient angles of the bastions-^4

In effect, over the next ten years Fort George was allowed to crumble away until it was abandoned, probably by 1823.

In the meantime, while the barracks continued to house troops, some repairs were necessary. Some were made by contract during the summer of 1815, but their exact nature is unknown. As well, the guard house was ordered repaired in November.\(^5\) Nevertheless, in December 1815, Lieutenant-Colonel George Macdonell, commanding on the Niagara frontier, was complaining that the barracks throughout his command were "most uncomfortable" and "very bad indeed", since they had all been built of green timber. He had been forced out of necessity to order the engineer to repair the barracks "to render them habitable".\(^6\)

Macdonell left a vivid, if perhaps overcoloured, picture of Fort George at Christmas 1815.

[Fort George] is so unfinished, has such indifferent Cover for Troops is so particularly exposed to a Concentric Fire, of which (we have had experience) the Americans so well know the range, affords so much Cover to an Enemy's advances in the remains of the old more extensive work - has so poor a magazine, that is not Shell proof, tho' containing Three Hundred Barrels of Powder within Seven Hundred Yards of the other
Shore - has no crevaux towards the Rampart in its splinter proof Barracks, which from some defect in the Chimnies were lately on Fire and one of which is nearly falling down -

Macdonell's remarks about the powder magazine are ambiguous. Which magazine was he referring to - the old one outside the fort or the new one within? He also noted that gun powder was stored in the open in "old Expence Magazines. The Magazine of the Fort being so full that many Barrells [sic] will necessarily be damaged by being placed close to the damp wall". At the same time quantities of shot were piled within the fort for storage, since there was no shot yard at Niagara.

In the summer of 1816, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, the Commander of the Forces, ordered the new Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Durnford, to make a tour of inspection of the military works and fortifications in Canada. Durnford was no more impressed with Fort George than his predecessor, Nicolls, had been.

The Position of the first of these Works [Fort George] appears to me so vastly inferior to that of the latter [Fort Mississauga] & the buildings are so effectually destroyed, that ... I must think it my duty very strenuously to recommend the Plan of my predecessor (Lt Co¹ Nicolls) should be immediately commenced and the latter entirely levelled as Soon as cover for the troops can be established.

Until that cover was constructed, presumably at Fort Mississauga or Butler's Barracks, some repairs had to be carried out at Fort George. On 23 September 1816, repairs were approved for one of the magazines at Fort George and,
on 30 September, for the barracks. These latter repairs occasioned a dispute between Durnford and the newly arrived Royal Engineer on the Niagara frontier, Captain Henry Vavasour. Vavasour, acting on a requisition of the barrack master, submitted estimates for repairs which Durnford regarded as excessive. Vavasour argued that he proposed to do only "... such necessary repairs as would render the quarters dry and free from a current of air during the winter". What precisely Vavasour proposed is unknown but Durnford's revised estimate was for "Clearing away clay at the back of the Barracks which renders them damp - Plaistering [sic] Crevices of the exterior walls - securing the roofs from leaking &c - &c" (Appendix I).

Despite Vavasour's protest, this was all that was to be allowed since "... the Commander of the Forces does not wish to incur any expenses excepting such as are indispensibly [sic] necessary, until the Estimates which are taken to England by Lieut Colonel Durnford shall have been approved from home...." Vavasour carried out the clearing away of the clay, but since this used up £15 of the £19 approved, it is not clear how much more work was done.

The need for economy also caused a conflict between Major W. de Haren, commanding the Canadian Fencibles at Fort George, and the Commander of the Forces in Upper Canada, Major-General Louis de Watteville. In March 1816 de Haren approved the building of an armourer's shop in Fort George so that the armourer could brown the arms of the regiment. The existing shop he found to be impossible to use. Sometime between 20 March and 7 June this building was constructed but its exact location, size, and description are lost. In June de Watteville chastized de Haren for disobeying the orders not to approve the erection of new buildings. De Haren defended his actions, suggesting that the shop could be taken down and the materials stored in the Engineer's Yard. He also
suggested that, since it could be of future use, it remain standing. It is impossible to say what happened to it since there are no further references to this building.\textsuperscript{15}

Late in the autumn of 1816, the engineers possibly put up an officer's guardhouse. Until then the officer on guard had occupied a tent, but with the coming of cold weather more substantial accommodation was needed. Late in November the Commander of the Forces, Sherbrooke, approved of the estimate for erecting an officer's guardhouse. Quite possibly the engineers threw up the building that December.\textsuperscript{16}

It seems likely that little had been done to the barracks during 1816. By August 1817 the commander of the newly arrived 70th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Grant, was complaining bitterly of the state of the barracks.

They [the barracks] have been seen by several Gen\textsuperscript{1} officers and reported upon by many predecessors of mine - They are of course every day becoming worse, and if nothing is speedily done to them we shall have scenes of misery here of the most distressing description - The Buildings are of that kind that I would not recommend any more being done to them than what is absolutely necessary.\textsuperscript{17}

In June, Grant had convened a court of enquiry to inspect the buildings (Appendix M). Its findings bear out Grant's expectation of "scenes of misery".

The Court next proceeded to examine the Barracks at Fort George. The left Wing of the Barracks wanted Glass in the Windows of the first building. - House N\textsuperscript{0} 2 in same Wing occupied as Orderly Room & Guard House wants several panes of Glass - a Board wanting to the Guard Bed. - Front Division of the Barracks occupied as
Taylors [sic] Shop & Store Room was very much out of repair - the Floor much broken & the side of the House not Water proof.

The right Wing of the barracks occupied by the Men as Barrack Rooms and School Room was found to admit the Water in many parts of the Roof, the Floors of the rooms in Wet Weather are overflowed & several Boards wanting to complete the Floors. The Loop holes want Glass throughout this Wing - The Centre Building in a tottering state & only kept up by props. The Births [sic] were complete with boards, but the boards not strong enough to support the weight of the Men. The Frames of the Births [sic] are very bad & broken. - Several doors lying on the Ground for want of hinges - No Locks on the doors - in N° 4 Room the Chimney much damaged - N° 8 the end Room worse (if possible) than the others under this roof. 18

It is difficult to relate this description to the 1816 map (or the 1817 map which is essentially the same as that of 1816), since on it all the buildings are designated merely as barracks. However, if these maps are compared with one dated in 1819, it is evident that one building which would be about 170 feet long (assuming the map was scaled accurately) has disappeared 19 (figs. 29, 30, 31). This could be the Centre Building which the court of enquiry noted was so tottering that it had to be propped up. If this were the case, then the barracks to the right of it could be the right wing of the description - the barrack rooms and school room. The three buildings to the left (which were temporary barracks on the 1814 plan) would be the left wing - house number 2 of which was an orderly room and guard house. This seems unlikely,
however, as it was not near the gate, the usual position for guard houses. Two other small buildings one of which, in 1823 and in 1831 (figs. 32, 34) was identified as a guard house are near the gate. There remains the question of what was meant by "Front Division of the Barracks" which was used as a tailor's shop and store room.

Consequent on the findings of the court of enquiry, Grant prepared estimates for repairs which included two barracks in Fort George (Appendix N). These two buildings totalled 180 feet in length by 20 feet wide. The whole floor was to be laid with 1 1/2 inch plank. As well windows were requisitioned, lime for foundation repair and pointing, shingles for the roof, bricks presumably for chimneys, and locks, bolts, hinges and hooks for the doors. Whether the estimates were approved or carried out is not known.

It is possible that very little was done in 1817. According to Major G. Henderson, Commanding Royal Engineer in Durnford's absence, writing toward the end of July 1817, the notification of the approval of the 1817 estimates had not yet reached Canada and "many works which were intended to have been executed in 1817 must necessarily be deferred till 1818." By 10 September, the barrack master at Fort George was still complaining about the barracks generally - that the bedsteads were broken and consequently the troops were forced to sleep on the floors, or rather the ground, since the floor boards were rotted away. In wet weather the barracks were flooded and the bedding was suffering accordingly. Undoubtedly the men were suffering as well.

In September 1818, estimates for workmanship and material were submitted for the approval of the Commander of the Forces and orders were prepared to be sent to the Commissary General and the Deputy Storekeeper General instructing them to make the required payments and issue the required supplies (Appendix R). The estimate included 5000 bricks presumably for chimneys;
2000 feet of lath and 10 bushels of hair, no doubt for interior wall repair; 10,000 shingles for the roof; 50 pair of 2 1/2 inch butt hinges with screws suggests doors and/or window shutters were to be dealt with; as well 3000 feet of 1 1/2 inch and 2000 feet of 1 inch boards were to be used, perhaps for floors. These would seem to be relatively extensive repairs. At the same time provision was made to erect a new privy. Since the copies of the documents extant were not signed, it is impossible to know if these repairs were actually undertaken.

In October 1818 the Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, submitted estimates for repairs and new construction in Port George. He wished to repair the officers' and men's barracks which he noted "...are mere log huts of the most temporary construction". He also requested the erection of a new cooking house and a new privy. The latter was "Indispensably requisite." The new cooking house was to replace the existing "very temporary" one. It would not be required, however, if the new barracks were built, presumably because they would include a kitchen.

In February 1819, a proposal was made to modify the larger splinter-proof barrack in Fort George (Appendix U). The building had been built directly on the ground making the rooms wet and uncomfortable. Indeed Grant noted that its floor was below ground level. The plan called for a new floor to be laid, raised one foot above the ground. The boards for it were to be sawn from the lumber forming the splinter-proof roof. The walls were to be extended to allow for nine or ten feet from the floor to the ceiling. At the same time the windows were modified accordingly. Two crumbling brick partitions were to be taken down, and the building converted from four rooms to two. Heating in the renovated building was by stoves connected to the central fireplace in the one dividing wall. Two porches were to be put up as well (fig. 2).
It is not known what action was taken on these estimates. In July 1819 the Barrack Master, John K. Falconbridge, submitted a large requisition which included repairs to the cook house (Appendix V). It therefore seems evident that no new cook house had been built. At the same time Falconbridge required repairs to the men's barracks. These were divided into six parts, presumably referring to six divisions of one building, not six buildings. All divisions needed the floors and roofs repaired and the walls pointed. As well, two divisions required the chimneys repaired.

The Barrack Master also asked for repairs to the guard house and orderly room attached and to the tailor's shop with a regimental store attached. This agrees with the description of the court of enquiry of 1817, but unfortunately does not state precisely where these buildings were located.

The repairs suggested for the Regimental Store are worth noting.

3 windows to be taken out & repaired & refitted
3 p' shutters with Iron Bars Bolts &c
part of the side lined with Brick
Fireplace closed up for the safety of the Store
a new Door Lock & Key

These repairs were undoubtedly designed to render the storeroom secure from burglary. They suggest that there may have been a great deal of pilfering and that a fairly strong room was needed. Presumably, the danger came from the soldiers but possibly local civilians were robbing the military stores too.

The requisition also called for repairs to Lieutenant Hind's quarters and to a captain's quarters. It is not certain if these were separate buildings or parts of the same building. Since they are cited separately and divided from each other by the requisitions for the guard house and tailor's shop, they may have been separate quarters or in different buildings. The estimates accompanying the requisition, however, were prepared under one heading - "Officers [sic] Quarters."
The remaining building to be repaired was designated "Artillery Q". This probably was a barrack for the members of the Royal Artillery at Fort George. It evidently was rather wet as a drain was to be cut to carry off the water.  

It is difficult to learn more from the accompanying estimates as they are lumped together under two headings - "Officers [sic] Quarters" and "Guard House, Orderly room, Regimental Store, Cooking House, Artillery and Line Barracks" (Appendix W). The tailor's shop seems to have been neglected. There is an X beside it in the requisition, evidently indicating that the repairs requested for it were not approved. 

Again it is not clear if these repairs were carried out. In November 1819, Henry Vavasour, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara, still presented a depressing picture. New sentry boxes, a new cooking house and a new privy were all required. The officers' and men's barracks were of a most temporary construction and all of them requiring more repairs to render them in any degree comfortable than the buildings are worth, as the logs composing them are much decayed. 

Despite whatever repairs had been carried out over the last four or five years, it was still a picture of a decaying post. Fort George was clearly being abandoned over the next few years. According to the 1819 map (fig. 31), one barrack building had already vanished. Since it had been noted that this building was probably about to fall down, it may have been taken down and its material reused. Late that year or early in 1820 there was only accommodation at Fort George for 3 officers and 88 men. In the estimates for 1821 it was stated that the barracks...are composed of Logs rapidly going to decay, nothing is proposed further than the Repairs actually necessary, should they be continued to be occupied by the Troops.
The implication is that these buildings would soon not be occupied by the troops. In 1822 or 1823, the Deputy Barrack Master General found the barracks at Fort George in such bad repair that he refused to recommend that any expense be incurred to repair them.  

Even the officers were suffering. Both the quarter master and the adjutant, Lieutenant J. Hinds, and his family, who had quarters in the fort, were taken so ill that the regimental surgeon, James Reid, ordered their removal into town. Reid confirmed previous descriptions that the buildings were old, that their floors were sunk below ground level, and that they were extremely damp. Lieutenant Hinds noted in March 1820 that a recent thaw had caused so much flooding through his quarters that he had to abandon them and rent lodgings elsewhere.

By the summer of 1822, the fort was clearly disintegrating. In June, Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, the commanding officer, noted that Fort George was to be vacated. In August, the pickets of the palisade were taken up to be used to enclose Butler's Barracks. In November of that same year, it was reported that bricks salvaged from useless chimneys at Fort George were being used in the conversion of the Indian Council House. A year later, when the Durnford Report was prepared, no reference was made to any buildings at Fort George, except the two powder magazines and the guard house. All other buildings in the other complexes were reported upon if they were occupied. Therefore, it seems certain that by the end of 1823, indeed perhaps sooner, except for the guard house and the powder magazines, Fort George had been abandoned. This conclusion is confirmed by the Smyth Report of 1825: "This fort is in a complete state of ruin. The wooden buildings within it have not been habitable, nor in consequence occupied, for some time."
After 1821, except for the guard house and powder magazines, no other estimates have been found for repairs to buildings in Fort George. By then there were two magazines, one within and the other without the earthworks of the fort. The magazine outside, which was the only building of Fort George to have survived the war, had been built during 1796-1797. The magazine inside was built during the last year of the War of 1812. It first appears on a map dated 20 June 1814, but it was then unfinished (fig. 28). Probably it was completed that summer.

Little is known about repairs to these buildings. It has already been noted that repairs had been approved for one of the magazines in 1816. In 1820 estimates were prepared for the next year to repair and to fit up with berths for powder barrels the magazine outside Fort George. Apparently much of the ammunition was being stored in the open and exposed to injury. Estimates were prepared for repairs in 1823 and again for 1824 and 1826. (It is not clear which powder magazine was intended.) The later estimates may have been made in response to the Smyth Report of 1825, which stated that both magazines needed repairs, but suggested that only the magazine inside the fort be repaired temporarily. It is also not known if this work was actually carried out, but an estimate prepared for 1827 to repair the magazine outside Fort George was disallowed. Thereafter there is no record of any repairs to these buildings.

Both powder magazines are recorded in the Durnford plans and Report of 1823 (fig. 1). The descriptions are short and concise:

- Magazine inside the Fort
  - Stone Building Covered with Sheet tin
  - 46 x 21 feet and 7 feet to wall plate. In very good repair.
Magazine outside the Fort
Stone Building covered with Sheet tin
35 x 22 feet and 10 feet to wall plate. In very good repair.

The Durnford plans and description of the magazine outside the fort match very closely the original plan and description. There is a minor variation in the width; the earlier description records it at 21 feet.\(^4\) The major difference is the addition of six buttresses, according to the 1823 plans. There is no indication when these were built.

In 1830, another survey prepared the following more detailed descriptions of both buildings.

**Magazine inside Fort George** 44 feet long by 18 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high, to the Eave - A Stone Building lined inside with Brick having a Bomb Proof Arch, the Roof is covered with Tin and is used as a Powder Magazine.

**Magazine outside Fort George** 25 feet 3 inches long by 21 feet 9 inches wide and 10 feet high to the Eave, a Stone Building lined inside with Brick, having a Bomb Proof Arch, the Roof covered with Tin and is also used as a Powder Magazine.\(^5\)

There are obvious discrepancies between the dimensions cited in 1830 and in 1823. Surely the length stated for the magazine outside Fort George, 25 feet 3 inches, is a copying error. The other differences are less easy to account for.

The other building, or rather buildings, that remained in use was the guard house. Between 1823 and 1835 three different structures were designated as the guard house. On the Durnford map of 1823 it was one of two small buildings near the gate into Fort George\(^5\) (fig. 32). Presumably it was for this building that estimates were prepared in 1824 and 1825 for repairs to be carried out during the next years.\(^5\)
It is not known if the repairs for 1825 were carried out but those for 1826 were disallowed.\textsuperscript{53}

In the Durnford report there is a description and plan of this guardhouse.

Framed Building 39 by 20 feet 8 feet to Wall Plate. In good repair. The exterior requires painting and whitewashing and some trifling repairs to the interior.\textsuperscript{54}

The plan agrees with this description (fig. 1). It shows a building with a double fireplace, one large and three small rooms, one of which without windows may be a cell. The roof is not evenly pitched but forms a scalene rather than an isosceles triangle.\textsuperscript{55}

On a map of 1831, the guard house was shown as the other of the two buildings near the gate (fig. 33).\textsuperscript{56} Conceivably this could have been an error, but just as likely the guard house was moved from one building to another as the first one became unusable. By 1835 the guard house had again been moved. It was then the smallest of the series of temporary barracks built in 1814 (fig. 35).\textsuperscript{57}

The buildings shown on the 1816 and 1817 map have already been discussed. Nothing so far as can be determined was built after 1816, except for an extremely small building immediately to the rear and side of one of the splinter proof barracks (fig. 30).\textsuperscript{58} What this was is unknown but possibly it was a privy. Thereafter, the fort was disintegrating. By 1819 one of the two splinter-proof barracks had vanished, probably torn down. What precisely happened over the next twelve years is unclear, but according to the 1831 maps the two largest of the temporary barracks built in 1814 had also vanished (figs. 33, 34). This map indicates that three buildings were unoccupied; only a guard house and the powder magazine seem to have been in use.\textsuperscript{59} A map of 1835 indicates no change except that the guardroom, as noted above, had been moved from one building to another (fig. 35).\textsuperscript{60}
Navy Hall

It is almost certain that the buildings known as Navy Hall, located on the river bank below Fort George, were destroyed during the War of 1812. On the same site in the summer of 1815, the British army decided to build a commissariat storehouse. In July of that year, Lieutenant George Philpotts, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara, prepared estimates\(^1\) (Appendix A) and, probably in September, he entered into a contract with a Mr. Cushman for £258/15/10 Halifax Currency to construct the storehouse.\(^2\) It may have been completed that autumn. Certainly it was intended to begin construction. Philpotts noted a schedule of three installments to be paid on 5, 15, and 20 October, amounting to $350, if the proper amount of work were completed.\(^3\) This is approximately 1/3 of the total costs (assuming the normal conversion rate of 4/8 to the dollar). Perhaps only part of the work was contemplated for completion that autumn, possibly the basement. Early in April 1816 estimates were prepared for painting the building, which might be construed to suggest that the storehouse was standing by that date.\(^4\) A map dated 8 April 1816 (fig. 29), however, does not indicate a building on the Navy Hall site.\(^5\) It first appears on the map dated 7 May 1817 (fig. 30).\(^6\) Surely at least the basement section, possibly more, was completed in the autumn of 1815, and the finishing touches and painting undertaken in the spring of 1816. In late September or October the wharf in front of the storehouse was filled in.\(^7\)

Until 1823, there are no records of the building. In that year, plans and a description of it were included in the Durnford Report.
Framed building with a Stone foundation 100 x 25 feet and 11 feet from Basement to Wall Plate. In good repair. The wharf is much out of order. The Store requires painting only but the wharf should be secured. The plans show a long hipped roof building, with a substantial basement six to seven feet deep. There were two doors to the ground floor and six windows, two of which were on the side away from the doors. The ground floor was one large room. The basement was similarly a single room, but there was a series of 10 posts down the centre length ways to support the storey above (fig. 1).

An estimate to paint and repair the storehouse and wharf, prepared in September 1824, agreed with the Durnford description. The Store is in excellent repair, but the exterior requires to be painted for the preservation of the building: the wharf very much out of Order & requires to be repaired as soon as the ice from the upper lake will have passed next spring to avoid accident. The Commander of the Forces, the Earl of Dalhousie, approved this estimate, but whether it was actually carried out is unknown.

The building was marked "Commissariat Store" on the 1831 and 1835 maps, but how extensively it was used is open to question (figs. 33, 34, 35). A letter written in October 1829 related that the Commissariat kept no stores in Niagara but "a small quantity of candles and a few puncheons of Rum (never exceeding 12 or 15)". Before the headquarters had been removed the Commissariat had stored the rum in the Commissariat Store at Navy Hall but, with the removal of headquarters, the issue became so small that the commissariat officer had acquired a smaller building. Possibly, then, the storehouse at Navy Hall may have been largely unused after 1829.
Fort Mississauga

The Barracks

After the recapture of Fort George on 10 December 1813 and the successful surprise of Fort Niagara nine days later, the British turned their attention to creating a strongly fortified position at the mouth of the Niagara River. They immediately concerned themselves with Mississauga Point which commanded the river mouth. Toward the end of the year, Sir George Prevost wrote to Sir Gordon Drummond:

> The line of defence towards the Lake appears to me to require...attention at Mississauga Point, a Tower within a strong Redoubt I consider so essentially necessary to co-operate with Fort Niagara in the defence of the River and in the event of the destruction of Fort Niagara it would command the entrance to it.¹

Drummond agreed with Prevost's assessment², but undoubtedly little could be done during the winter. On 9 March, Lieutenant-Colonel R.H. Bruyeres, Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, instructed his subordinate on the Niagara frontier, Lieutenant Frederick de Gangreben, that

> ...Missisaquai [sic] Point must be Fortified and occupied with every possible dispatch, also the Works at Fort George to be repaired, and an intermediate Battery between Fort George and Missisaquai [sic] Point to be established... These are essential positions to be occupied with strong batteries to act against the opposite shore.³
By mid-March, the engineers had yet to begin work at Mississauga Point apparently because of very bad weather and perhaps because Gangreben was suffering from ophthalmia. By 13 April, however, Drummond could report that work had progressed sufficiently that he hoped that within a week four guns could be mounted. Presumably the earthworks were nearing completion. By July, it was reported that ...

Fort Mississauga is in such a State as not to be easily taken by Assault, but its interior is so open that the Garrison will be incapable of holding out long after the Enemy may be enabled to commence a Bombardment against it.

A map dated 29 July 1814 bears this out: Fort Mississauga is represented as an irregular seven-pointed star-shaped fort, with four 24 pounders mounted on traversing platforms facing the river and lake (fig. 36). Within the ramparts the Royal Engineers had put up a splinter-proof barrack for eight men, which was nearly finished, and they had begun work on a "stone tower", the walls of which were then about two feet high. As well, there were two bomb-proof powder magazines and two furnaces for heating hot shot. The map also records that the lighthouse was still on the point enclosed within the palisade. If indeed it was still standing in July, it was shortly pulled down. Dominick Henry, the lighthouse keeper, wrote that, towards the end of April, he was forced to leave the lighthouse since it was ordered to be torn down.

By the end of 1816, with the exception of the tower, Fort Mississauga was more or less complete. All the buildings identified in the Durnford Report and plans of 1823 had been built. Within the earthworks, besides the barracks building noted on the 1814 map, four other buildings were put up, probably by the autumn of 1815 (fig. 37). According to the Durnford plans, these were two more soldiers' barracks, a soldiers' barracks and cells, and a guard house. (The
soldiers' barracks and cells is also referred to as the sergeants' barracks and cells. See fig. 6). The cells, however were not built until 1822.

A fifth building, the officers' quarters, was erected, probably in 1816, outside the earthworks near the main gate. This building first appears on a map dated 2 May 1817\textsuperscript{12} and it is reported upon by a court of enquiry in June 1817\textsuperscript{13} (fig. 38). According to Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Grant, commanding at Niagara in 1817, it was erected in 1816.\textsuperscript{14}

Almost from the beginning these buildings were not suitable accommodation. In November 1816, when Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Durnford, Commanding Engineer in Canada, made a tour of inspection, he observed that "The Officers & Troops are very badly accomodated [sic] in temporary huts...."\textsuperscript{15} A year later a court of enquiry ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant confirmed this observation in some detail (Appendix M).

The Barracks were found by the Court in a shocking dirty condition - The Births [sic] without Boards in the greater part of them - No Locks & Keys on the Doors and the Windows broken. - The panes of Glass badly fastened in with pieces of Tin without Putty - the Arm Racks broken up & destroy[ed] the Floors broken, & the Barracks in their present state not habitable. - the rain overflows the floor of the Barracks in Wet Weather - Many of the doors down for want of hinges.\textsuperscript{16}

The officers' quarters outside the fort did not seem to be in such serious disrepair.

The Subalterns [sic] Quarters under this roof appeared to the Court to leak very much near the Chimney - The Kitchen attached to the Building very Wet and in rainy Weather overflowed in consequence of its being under the level of the ground outside.\textsuperscript{17}
Seemingly in consequence of the findings of the court of enquiry, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant had estimates prepared to repair the buildings (Appendix N). It is not entirely clear but it seems to have been his intention to relay the floors in the three barracks located in the southern half of the fort. The officers' quarters also received attention. According to Grant the building had been turned over to the Barrack Master without spouting or shutters. This deficiency was to be rectified. As well, two new doors were required, the windows repaired, a partition added, the entrance way paved with 500 bricks, and the logs pointed.18 There is no evidence, unfortunately, whether these estimates were ever approved and the repairs carried out.

A year later, another set of estimates were prepared to repair the barracks at Fort Mississauga (Appendix R). From the nature of the estimates it seemed that chimnies were to be repaired, doors rehung, the roof repaired, and perhaps some of the floors relaid. As well, a new privy was required. Again it is impossible to determine if the repairs were approved and carried out. The proper requisitions were prepared to the Commissary General and the Deputy Storekeeper General, but the copies extant were not signed by the military secretary to the Commander of the Forces.19

In October 1818, when the general estimates for new works and repairs to be undertaken in 1819 were prepared, £3000 were set aside "Towards the Construction of a building to serve as Barracks, Mess room, Kitchen, Guard rooms & Store rooms for the Commissariat, Store Keeper General & Barrack Departments". According to a note in the estimates, this submission resulted from a special order made by the Commander of the Forces, Sir John Sherbrooke, in November 1817.20 There is a plan dated 1818 for a large three storied building which quite likely was the building referred to21 (fig. 5). It is quite clear, however, that this building was never erected.
Other new buildings were also proposed - a privy, a cooking house, an ordnance storehouse, and a gun shed. With the probable exception of the cooking house, none of these were erected.

As well as new works, repairs were required to the existing structures. Two new gates were needed for the entrance which was entirely out of repair. The four gun platforms were in bad shape and needed to be replaced. The picketting and parapets also needed work. The officers' and men's barracks, described as "of slight construction", were in need of repair.22

It is not unlikely that the above mentioned estimates were not approved because the report of John Falconbridge, the Barrack Master in 1819, revealed many of the same problems which Grant had outlined in 1817 (Appendix V). The roof of the officers' quarters needed repairs and spouting. Two doors and numerous locks, keys, latches, bolts, and hinges were required, as well as four window shutters. Chimneys were out of repair, the walls needed pointing, and the whole building had to be whitewashed. The second floor was to have its ceiling lathed and plastered. The kitchen floor was to be relaid and the frame of the room to be filled in with brick. (The Durnford Report of 1823 described the kitchen as stone.)

Extensive repairs were also required for the men's barracks. As well, one barrack needed two hearths laid; another, a double chimney; a third, hinges for the windows; and all the barracks needed clothes racks. Falconbridge reported that the cook house was totally in ruins and not worth repairing. He also noted that the guard room needed to be pointed.23

Falconbridge's requisition raises a couple of points. He indicated that there was a cook house at Fort Mississauga. Previous to his report, there had been no evidence of it. Perhaps it was the small building indicated on a map of 1819, built between the oldest barrack and the ramparts24 (fig. 40).
Secondly, he also mentions a guard room. Quite likely he was referring to a room in one of the barracks buildings. This is most likely since he also refers to five barracks, the number of buildings that are shown within Fort Mississauga on most maps and in the Durnford plans.

Estimates were prepared in August for these repairs but it seems likely that they were not carried out (Appendix W). In November, Henry Vavasour, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara, described the barracks:

of a most temporary construction, and all of them requiring more repairs to render them in any degree comfortable than the buildings are worth, as the logs composing them are much decayed (Appendix Y).

Vavasour also noted that a new cook house, privy, and sentry boxes were needed. He also advised that an ordnance storehouse and a gun shed were "very much required for the preservation of many valuable Stores that must eventually go to ruin for want of the necessary covering". There is no evidence that these buildings were ever built.

Although estimates for repairs to the buildings at Fort Mississauga were submitted for 1820 and 1821, it was not until 1822 that any work was definitely undertaken in the fort. In May of that year, both Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, commanding at Niagara, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces in Upper Canada, complained to the Commander of the Forces of the lack of cells at Fort Mississauga. In July, estimates were prepared to convert part of a barracks in Fort Mississauga into four cells (Appendix AA). Evidently these plans were changed for, in 1823, the Durnford Report shows six cells in one of the barrack buildings in the northern half of the fort (figs. 6, 8). Undoubtedly they were built in 1822.
Wardlaw and Maitland also agreed that the palisade surrounding Fort Mississauga needed repairs. It was proposed that savings could be made by reusing the pickets from the Fort George palisade, but when they were taken up they were found to be rotten and unsuitable for use. Possibly the palisade at Fort Mississauga, which according to Henry Vavasour was beyond repair anyway, was not repaired that year.

In June 1823, the Barrack Master prepared a requisition for repairs to be made to various buildings in Fort Mississauga (Appendix BB). Once again there is no evidence that these repairs were carried out, and, considering the descriptions of these buildings prepared by Durnford in the autumn, it is a fair conclusion that they were not done. Indeed it is difficult to believe that any repairs were made to the buildings considering their state in September 1823.

According to the Barrack Master's requisition the roof of the officers' quarters needed shingling, the rooms plastering and painting. A lock and key, latches, and catches were required for the doors, and four bolts for the windows. There was no privy nearby, and one was required.

Accoutrement racks were necessary in the three men's barracks. The floor of one required repairs. Various doors, locks, catches, and hinges were needed, as well as three new windows.

The interior arrangement of the guard room was to undergo changes. The guard bed was to be moved and two partitions were to be put up. The guardroom was to be heated in part by a stove, since stove pipe holes were to be cut through the partitions. Two new doors, hinges, and catches were required.

The cooking house chimney was to be repaired and its walls lined with 800 feet of inch boards. Two sliding windows were to be put in, with hasps and hinges, and a lock and key and a pair of hinges were to be added to the door.
The final item was a lock and an iron bolt for one of the cell doors.35

The most complete description of the buildings of Fort Mississauga at any one time occurs in the Durnford Report of 1823 (figs. 8, 9). It is clear that the buildings had been grossly neglected, only one of them, the Officers' Quarters outside the fort, was worth repairing and then only temporarily. Amazingly soldiers were still living in them.

23 Officers Quarters outside the Fort
Framed Building on a Stone foundation with a Stone Kitchen attached 55 x 20 feet and 12 feet [to] wall plate Kitchen 22 x 16 feet. In very bad repair. Not worth more than temporary repairs.

24 Sergeants and Soldiers Barracks, Solitary Cells
These Buildings are composed of Logs without Stone foundations; they are filled with all kinds of Vermin and afford very Miserable accommodation. Some of them have sunk so low as not to allow the Men to Stand upright in them 61 x 16 feet and 7 feet to wall plate. In very bad repair. Not worth repairing

25 Guard House
Log building 32 x 17 feet and 7 feet to Wall Plate. In very bad repair. Not worth repairing.

26, 27, 28 Soldiers Barracks
Composed of Logs without Stone foundation they are in the Same State as No. 24, 100 x 17 feet and 7 feet to Wall Plate. No 27 is 50 x 17 and No 28 is 63 x 17 feet. Not worth repairing36

As well as the buildings, "The Earthworks of this Star Fort are nearly in ruins, the work is of a description not worthy of repairs."37
The buildings in the fort continued to deteriorate. Estimates for repairs to various buildings for 1825 were submitted but there is no evidence they were approved. In all likelihood they were not. By 1825, the barracks, according to one official in Great Britain, had "...from various causes been uninhabitable." During that same year, the Smyth Commission reported an extraordinary situation. There are several log huts within the fort, in very bad condition, capable of containing 120 Men. The soldiers can, literally, not stand upright in them. There is a wooden building without the fort formerly an officers' quarter, now used by the non-commissioned officers of Artillery, not worth repairing.

There is a small magazine in the rampart of the fort, but very much out of order, and unfit for the reception of powder.

Attempts to have estimates for repairs approved for 1826 and 1827 failed. It is unlikely that the barracks were occupied beyond 1827 when the garrison was reduced to one company. By 1830, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara, George Philpotts, reported the officers' and men's barracks "...are not considered worthy of occupation..." By 1837, when a map shows that the tower, five buildings within, and one without were still standing, conditions had probably worsened (fig. 46).

The Tower
The tower, the only building of Fort Mississauga to survive to the present, remains to be discussed. The building of the tower was first proposed by R.H. Bruyères, Commanding Royal Engineer, in February 1813 and again by Sir George Prevost,
Commander of the Forces, late in December of that year. In the early spring of 1814, work on Fort Mississauga commenced. By the end of July, the earthworks were up, the guns in place, and a barracks near completion. The "stone tower", however, was only two feet high (fig. 36).

Work on the tower progressed slowly throughout 1815. The engineers were hampered by a shortage of money to pay workmen and by a shortage of materials, particularly of bricks. A requisition dated in August for 210,000 bricks could not be filled by the Commissariat. In October another requisition for 250,000 bricks and 714 tiles drew a protest from Assistant Commissary General James Coffin that he could get no one to undertake to make bricks until next spring. The failure of the Commissariat to act forced Captain Samuel Romilly, Commanding Royal Engineer on the Niagara frontier in 1815, to act on his own. He hired Thomas Butler's brick yard to make bricks. According to Romilly, had he not done so "...there would not have been a Single Brick for Mississauga Tower..."

Despite these problems work went ahead. On 9 October 1815, Philpotts reported that the arch of the tower would be commenced that day. He was worried though that if the building was not finished shortly

...it will either be entirely ruined or so much impaired by the Rain and frost as to require almost one half of it to be taken down and rebuilt in the Spring.

By Christmas, however, work had been at a standstill for many weeks. In January 1816, the Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Nicolls, transmitted the orders of the Commander of the Forces that no work was to proceed on new construction, but the tower at Fort Mississauga was explicitly excepted. In March when the tower was still to be finished, an advertisement appeared in a local newspaper
for materials to be delivered to Fort Mississauga, including 179,000 hard bricks, 116 toises of stone, and 1,000 barrels of lime (Appendix F). According to a plan, by April the walls of the tower were ten to eleven feet high and the arches over the two vaulted rooms were completed (fig. 37). In July, estimates were approved amounting to £485/14/6 for workmanship alone to complete the tower. By November, the Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Durnford, reported to the Commander of the Forces, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, that "...a Tower has lately been erected in the Centre of the Parade..." While this report is not conclusive, it is not unreasonable to believe that Durnford was writing of a substantially completed tower.

While it seems clear that the major work had been accomplished, the finishing touches may not have been put on the tower until very late 1817 or even 1818. On 11 December 1817, Vavasour reported that "...the tower is now almost finished". It may have been in the spring of 1818, then, that all work was completed.

The delay in finishing the tower was caused, according to Vavasour, by a bureaucratic dispute between the Royal Engineers and the storekeeper at Fort George. The estimates for the completion of the tower, dated 11 July 1816, were addressed to the Commissariat. Subsequently there had been a reorganization of services in the War Office with the creation of an overseas Storekeeper General's Department to handle some of the duties previously assigned to the Commissariat. The new storekeeper at Fort George, Thomas Walker, refused to issue on the estimates addressed to the Commissariat until new estimates properly approved and addressed to the Storekeeper General's Department were received. Consequently, Vavasour claimed that the delay in completing the tower was caused by Walker's refusal to issue the necessary materials. It is clear, however, from Vavasour's own records that some issues
were made, while others were not. How much of the delay was caused by Walker's punctiliousness and how much by Vavasour's inefficiency is impossible to say, but the latter may have been attempting to shift the blame from his own shoulders to those of Walker.  

In June 1817, the tower in Fort Mississauga was subject to the scrutiny of a court of enquiry which the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Grant, had established to investigate the barrack conditions at Niagara. Concerning the tower, the court reported:

Locks were found by the Court to be wanting to all the doors of the Tower - the Rooms in a very dirty state - the Boards of several Births [sic] wanting and the Brick floor much damaged by cutting wood upon it - the Windows of the loop holes broken in the West side of the Tower - (Appendix M)

It is known for certain that the engineers did relay part of the brick floor, but there is no evidence as to whether they made the other repairs.  

Late in November, Vavasour also reported that

The sum of £30 will be necessary to pay for the taking off the present sheathing on the top of the Parapet (it being split and destroyed by the Sun) to replace it with other Plank & cover the whole with Tin: this expence would have been saved, had the Parapet been covered with Tin after it had been finished.  

The term parapet usually refers to earthworks, but it is highly unlikely that the top of the earthworks would be planked and then the planks covered with tin. Vavasour was probably referring to the top of the wall of the tower. It is not known if this work was finally completed. Vavasour did report, however, that 2200 feet of tin or sheet iron was not supplied
by the storekeeper, which lack may account for his failure to line the planks on the parapets when they were first finished.  

Thereafter references to the tower are scattered and slight. For 1821 an estimate was prepared "...to rough cast and repair the Tower". It may have been prepared in consequence of Dalhousie's memorandum in July that "The tower at Mississauga [was] to be fitted for the small detachment of artillery...." There is no evidence that this was done and subsequent descriptions do not mention rough casting. On 1 January 1822, a detachment of six men of the Royal Artillery moved into the tower, apparently the only troops occupying it at that time, for they found that the allowance of fuel for six men was not sufficient to heat their quarters. Again for 1823, estimates were submitted for "...some trifling repairs to the exterior".

In 1823, Durnford prepared his report on fortifications in Canada. In it he described the tower at Fort Mississauga:

A Square Stone Building with the Corners rounded 50 x 50 feet and 25 feet high.
In excellent repair.

It is interesting that Durnford refers to the tower as stone, ignoring the brick which lined the outside and inside. Also by 1823, a light roof had been put upon the tower to protect the upper level from the elements (fig. 10).

The Royal Artillery seems to have wanted to use the tower to store powder, for in 1824 an estimate was prepared for the next year to fit up the tower for this purpose. The estimate was not approved but late in 1825 permission to carry out the renovation may have been granted. For 1826 and for 1827 estimates were again prepared to repair the tower, but whether they were approved and carried out is unknown.

The last detailed description available of the tower was prepared in 1830:
47 feet long by 47 feet wide and 28 feet high with a cellar under divided into 2 apartments, this Building is lined on the inside & outside with Bricks, and the interior of the Walls hearted with Stone and has Bomb proof Arches with a Platform for Guns over, the part of the Roof over the Walls is covered with Tin, the Remainder with Shingles one of the rooms is used for an ordnance Store and at present contains a quantity of live carcasses.75

This description essentially agrees with that of the Durnford Report in 1823. The discrepancy in dimensions was no doubt caused by the choice of where to measure. The walls taper slightly and their top also slopes. Thus whether the measurement is made at the top of the tower or the base, on the inside of the walls or outside would affect the dimensions. This description is the only one to mention a gun platform but there is no evidence that a gun was mounted on the tower at this period.

The Projected Fortress
It was realized quickly that the works hurriedly thrown up on Mississauga Point in 1814 were not sufficient to pose a major threat to Fort Niagara or any invading force. Consequently in February 1815, Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Nicolls, Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, informed Sir George Prevost, Governor and Commander of the Forces,

...that the labour bestowed at the mouth of the River Niagara should be chiefly in erecting a permanent Fort in the place of the Field Work at Mississagua [sic] Point, and with this view, I have, according to my Instructions, submitted to Lieut General Drummond, that the Bastions of
a Work for 1000 men should be commenced in the Spring in preference to going on with the reform of Fort George; the erection of these would add much to the strength of the present work, without injuring its defences, or the cover it affords for troops, and the curtains might afterwards be added and the Field Work levelled.\textsuperscript{76}

At the end of May, Nicolls submitted a plan of the proposed fort to Sir Gordon Drummond. The Commanding Royal Engineer suggested that work begin on erecting three of the bastions and the magazine. The construction of the barracks, he felt, could be deferred as there was sufficient cover already erected for the troops.\textsuperscript{77} Work on the fort seems to have progressed very slowly, however. According to George Macdonell, commanding at Niagara in December 1815, the fort had "...no other Existence than the mere trace of outline of the Ditch by a ploughshare..."\textsuperscript{78} At this point the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, Lord Bathurst, ordered a stop to all new works of defence.\textsuperscript{79}

Following the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain wished to reduce the vast sums expended on defence. At the same time in North America, she set about reconsidering the means to protect her colonies against attacks from the United States. Undoubtedly both these constraints influenced Bathurst's decision. The Royal Engineer on the spot, Gustavus Nicolls, however, was not to be deterred. In April 1816, he again submitted the plan for a fort at Mississauga Point to Sir Gordon Drummond (fig. 37).\textsuperscript{80}

Nicolls was impressed with the need for a fort on Mississauga Point regardless of the outcome of the general plan of defence.

The necessity of a small Fort, as a Frontier Post, on the Boundary between Lakes Ontario and Erie, for the protection of the Inhabitants, and
to interdict [?] the use of the Harbour and anchorage, in time of war, to the Americans, also to keep open a communication between the Troops stationed on this Frontier and our Fleet on Lake Ontario, by which reinforcements and supplies may be received, will not, I imagine, after the experience of the late War with America, be doubted, but, that it will be allowed that the erection of a Fort at this Place, is a measure that may stand upon its own merits, independent of whatever General Plan hereafter be adopted for the defence of Canada....

If these reasons were accepted the advantages of Mississauga Point over Fort George became self-evident as well. It gave the Americans only a [i.e. one] Point from which they can bring Guns on their side of the River, to bear on the Work proposed, instead of a long base line from which they can bring a fire in front and on both Flanks of Fort George...

Consequently Nicolls probably regarded the estimated expense of construction, £90,000/16/2, as a cheap price to pay.

The plan was undoubtedly passed on to Drummond's successor, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke. There seems to have been some softening of attitude of the new governor toward the proposed fort, for two years later, in April 1818, Nicolls' successor as Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Durnford, submitted a plan and estimate of a new barracks "...agreeably to the instructions of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces..." which was to be compatible with the plan of the fort originally prepared by Nicolls. Durnford also submitted two other plans for a less extensive fort than Nicolls', based on a pentagonal or a square construction (fig. 39).
The plan to build a large fort on Mississauga Point seemed to be very much alive.

Sherbrooke apparently took up Durnford's plans for a fort on a reduced scale and recommended such to Lord Bathurst. Bathurst submitted the proposals to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, but their Lordships "...decline[d] sanctioning any expenditure on Works at Mississauga Point with a view of increasing the strength of the Place..." They did agree that a plan and estimate of a barrack building should be prepared since the existing barracks at that station were uninhabitable. It is not clear from Bathurst's letter whether the new barrack building was to be at Fort Mississauga or generally in the Niagara area. There is a plan existing of a barracks proposed for Fort Mississauga, dated 7 Dec. 1818 (fig. 5). There is also an estimate for a barracks at Fort Mississauga prepared in October 1818. This building was never constructed.

Official disapproval from London could not destroy the hope of building a fort on Mississauga Point. In 1821, Durnford reported that the Governor and Commander of the Forces, the Earl of Dalhousie, had ordered that the building of a new fort was to commence there. There also exists a plan dated 8 December 1821, superimposing Nicolls' plan over Durnford's square plan (fig. 41).

This proposal also hung fire. The main problem seemed to be acquiring sufficient land on Mississauga Point for a fort larger than the redoubt and earthworks already put up there. As early as May 1815, Nicolls had warned that...

...the Town of Newark should not be rebuilt, or at least the People inclined to build there should be made acquainted that they not only run the risk of having their Town destroyed by the enemy but that in the event of an attack on the Fort it would be requisite to do it on our part.
The warning had not been heeded and three years later Durnford reported that

"...the boundaries of the Town of Newark...
extend up to the foot of the Glacis of
Lieutenant Colonel Nicolls' Project and
buildings may be erected on any part
thereof...."  

Durnford recommended that if the new fort was to be built that the town had to be moved. A perimeter of at least six hundred yards, preferably eight hundred, should be reserved around the proposed work.  

Presumably on Durnford's instructions, Captain Henry Vavasour, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara, made enquiries as to who owned the land that would be required around Fort Mississauga. He found that only James Crooks did so, and that he was probably willing to sell, or to exchange it for other crown land. Crooks must have been a hard bargainer for, in January 1822, he had not yet settled with the government. In consequence Durnford advised that the beginning of the intended barracks for the new fort be delayed for a few months, lest Crooks be encouraged to continue with "...his present unreasonable Demand". A little more than a year later, however, Crooks and the military authorities arrived at an agreement. Twenty-two acres of the military reserve near Fort George were given to Crooks in exchange for forty at Mississauga Point.  

Despite the exchange of lands nothing ever came of the projected fort. In 1825, the Smyth Commission investigated the defensive needs of Canada and recommended a major fortress in the Short Hills in Pelham Township. This scheme also proved abortive and despite the occasional suggestion by the Royal Engineers in Canada the grandiose fort for Mississauga Point was never constructed.
The Royal Engineers' Complex

In 1814, after the recapture of Niagara, the Royal Engineers established their headquarters on the river bank between Fort George and Fort Mississauga. A map dated April 1816 shows a string of four buildings labelled "Engineers Quart" on the somewhat higher ground just back of the river and two other buildings on the low land at the water's edge (fig. 37). A comparison of maps shows that thereafter there seems to have been little change. Alterations and additions were made to some buildings, a carpenter's shop, and a few small buildings were added, but the nucleus of the yard already existed.

The Commanding Engineer's Quarters
The Commanding Engineer's Quarters was built in 1814 for Captain Samuel Romilly, then commanding the Royal Engineers at Niagara. There are no plans or descriptions of this building as originally constructed. In March 1816, when Captain Henry Vavasour arrived at Niagara to assume command of the Royal Engineers, he found that the building allocated for his quarters and office, built of old materials in a ravine, was

...in a most miserable State, the wind, rain and snow beating through in all directions, there is not a Window Shutter to the house and the cold in Consequence of the State of the roof and upper part of the house is so excessive that it is almost uninhabitable - The rain has been pouring in for the last four days in copious torrents....
Vavasour ordered repairs to the building on his own authority, pleading necessity as his excuse. According to James Whitten, foreman of artificers who worked on the building, he put in new sashes and venetian blinds at all the windows, gutters and conductors, built a porch in the rear, a new kitchen, and a pantry and bed rooms for servants. Whitten also claimed that he built or worked upon a carriage house for Vavasour's curricle, a wood-shed, an ice-house, and a bathing house.

When Vavasour wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Nicolls, Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, concerning these repairs, he also included an estimate for a small addition to the Engineer's Quarters (Appendix G). Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond, the Commander of the Forces, would not approve this. By his own account Vavasour had gone ahead with repairs without approval. Since he intended to use old materials for the addition, he may have pushed on with it as well. According to Whitten's statement, a new kitchen and servants' pantry and quarters were built for Vavasour.

About four years later, Vavasour applied to the Master General and Board of Ordnance to be relieved of paying rent for his quarters, which he claimed he had maintained largely from his own purse. By his own account, he was allowed in 1816 about £50 to repair the building which he claimed was "...scarcely adequate to the repair of the roof and the formation of Window Shutters". Over the next four years at least another £50 were provided for repairs. Beyond this, Vavasour claimed that to keep the building habitable he had to spend another £150 Halifax Currency of his own money. He ordered a cellar dug to his quarters and at his own expense had the ground drained.

...[by] my own exertions the Engineer quarter has been changed from a notoriously unhealthy residence into one which has been free from all disease until [sic] the last season, which
proved so very sickly that Habitations however situated were materially affected.\textsuperscript{14}

The Commanding Engineer in Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Durnford, supported Vavasour's claim to the Inspector General of Fortifications, Gother Mann, testifying to the improvements Vavasour had made in repairing the building and constructing a stable and other out-houses. He asked that Vavasour be reimbursed.\textsuperscript{15} Mann did not grant the request.\textsuperscript{16}

In 1823, plans and a description of the Royal Engineer's Quarters and out-buildings were prepared.

Framed Building on Stone foundation, Clapboarded, Shingled and painted 58 x 37 feet and 10 feet to wall plate. In excellent repair. The out Houses attached to this quarter are in excellent repair.\textsuperscript{17}

The plans show the Commanding Royal Engineer's dwelling house and three outbuildings, one of which is identified as the woodshed (fig. 11). Attached to it is a section with double doors which could be the carriage house. Another building clearly seems to be a stable, with provision for three stalls. The third building, with three rooms, has very thick walls. It has a separate door to each room. One entrance seems to be partly below the ground surface. As well, the house is either built into a hill-side or earth has been piled up against its rear wall. Perhaps part of this building was the ice house.\textsuperscript{18}

The maps of 1819 and 1831 agree generally with the plan of 1823, although they show a fourth out-building\textsuperscript{19} (figs. 40, 43, 44). For over ten years then, no major changes were made to these quarters. This conclusion is supported by the lack of estimates over the same period. An estimate for repairs was prepared in 1824 and again in 1825.\textsuperscript{20} The result of the first is unknown but the latter estimate was not allowed. The estimate of 1825 reveals that there was a well at these quarters.
The only major change was occupancy. Since the house was deemed to be "...the best quarter in the two provinces," Sir Peregrine Maitland felt it was too grand for Vavasour's successor, a young unmarried lieutenant, and in consequence in September appropriated the quarters for the Commandant of the post. Henceforth, until the troops left in 1837, it was to be the Commandant's Quarters. It was so noted on the maps of 1831, 1835, and 1837 (figs. 43, 44, 45, 46). The latter two maps generally agree with the earlier ones, although the map of 1837 shows smaller outbuildings in a slightly different arrangement. It is difficult to say if this is significant.

Carpenter's Shop

The Carpenter's Shop is first identified on the Durnford map of 1823 in the south-east corner of the Engineer's Yard (fig. 42). A building at this location is first indicated on a map dated 2 May 1817; it is not on a map of the previous year (figs. 37, 38). It was quite likely built in 1816 or the early spring of 1817.

According to the Durnford Report the shop was first a stable for 8 horses. The conversion to a carpenter's shop may have taken place in 1819. In October 1818, Durnford had submitted an estimate to build a shop. To save money it is not improbable that a stable was converted rather than a new building constructed.

The Durnford Report of 1823 provides a description of the shop

...on a Stone foundation 25 x 21 feet with an addition 13 x 11 feet: 11 feet 6 Ins: to wall plate. In good repair.

The plan agrees with the description (fig. 12). The main section is 1 1/2 stories with a single room on the ground
floor. The upper floor is also one room, with a dormer window. The smaller one-storied addition also contained only one room. A fireplace was used for heating each room on the ground floor.\textsuperscript{28}

Thereafter little is known of the building. In 1826 estimates were submitted for repairs but these were disallowed.\textsuperscript{29} Four years later the shop was used only occasionally. There is a description of it which varies slightly from that of 1823:

...25 ft 6 in long by 21 ft 6 in wide one & a half Stories high 12 ft 8 in to the Wall plate is a wooden framed Building on a Stone foundation clapboarded & Shingled... adjoining this Building is a Hut 13 ft 6 in by 11 ft 6 in wide & 8 feet high....\textsuperscript{30}

The addition was now used as the living quarters of a solider who was in charge of the yard.\textsuperscript{31} Thereafter the maps indicate that the building continued to exist. In 1835 it was designated as "old shop" and in 1837 the building was still marked\textsuperscript{32} (figs. 45, 46).

\textbf{Engineers' Stable}

The Engineers' Stable is located on the Durnford map within the Engineers' Yard immediately on the river bank.\textsuperscript{33} A building at this location first appears on the 1816\textsuperscript{34} map, and on the subsequent maps until May 1831\textsuperscript{35} (figs. 37, 38, 40, 42, 43). A map dated August 1831 does not show it\textsuperscript{36} (fig. 44). This map may be in error or the building may have been torn down that summer. It is clearly not shown on the 1835 and 1837 maps\textsuperscript{37} (figs. 45, 46).

There is a description of the building in 1823.

A Log Building on a Stone foundation 28 x 21 feet and 11 feet to wall plate. In Good repair.\textsuperscript{38}
The accompanying plan shows a pitched roofed building, with one door and two windows, equipped with 3 stalls (fig. 13). Estimates were prepared to repair the stable in 1821 but no information beyond this has been located.

Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store

The Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store is located on the Durnford plan of 1823 in the Engineers' Yard on the higher ground above the embankment (fig. 42). It seems likely that an error has been made as to its location. It may really have been located on the low ground on the river shore below the embankment to the west of the stable.

There are a number of pieces of evidence which suggest this. The plans of the Engineers' Office are drawn on the same plate as those of the stable. This would not be significant except that the plans of the stable are drawn at an angle to the office plans (fig. 13). Why were they both not drawn at right angles to the bottom of the page? Surely they were so drawn to indicate a spatial relationship between the two buildings.

The shape of the office matches the shape of the building near the stable on the beach in the 1817, 1819, and 1831 maps (figs. 38, 40, 43, 44). Also, on the plans, the stable lies in the same relationship to the office as, on the maps, it does to the building on the beach. Moreover, on the May 1831 map the building on the beach is identified as the "Clerk of Works & Royal Engineer Office." It is possible, of course, that the office could have been moved after 1823. However, from this evidence it seems likely that someone erred in 1823 in placing the Engineers' Office above the embankment; rather it was located at the river's edge.

According to the Durnford Report the Engineers' Office was a
Framed Building on a Stone foundation 52 x 24 feet and 12 feet to the wall plate with an addition behind of 20 feet square. In good repair.\textsuperscript{44}

The plans bear out this description (fig. 13). They show a one story building, with a pitched roof, and 3 chimneys and fireplaces. The addition behind seems to be a kitchen since it contains an oven. This suggests the building was being, or had been, used as living quarters.\textsuperscript{45}

The origin of this building is obscure. There is a building at the beach location as early as 1816, although it lacks the addition to the rear\textsuperscript{46} (fig. 37). Was this then used as the Engineers' Office? In October 1818, Durnford submitted an estimate to erect an Engineers' Office and Store.\textsuperscript{47} Four years later he submitted another set of estimates to build an office\textsuperscript{48} (Appendix Z). According to Vavasour,

\begin{quote}
The hut which is at present used as an Office is in truth unfit for the reception of the persons employed: the damp injures the human frame. To this cause I attribute in a great degree the many illnesses of the Clerk of works.\textsuperscript{49}
\end{quote}

Despite this plea, it seems likely that the estimates were not approved.\textsuperscript{50}

It is evident then that in 1822 the engineer's office was in some sort of a damp "hut", but the building identified in the Durnford plans as the Engineers' Office cannot be described as a "hut". Therefore, in 1822, the drawing room was not in the building on the beach. Where was it? It is impossible to say but presumably somewhere in the Engineers' Yard, possibly in the location indicated on the Durnford plan of 1823. It also follows that sometime during 1822 or early 1823 the office was moved from this hut to the building on the beach, in consequence no doubt of the failure to secure
approval to build a new office.

If the engineer's office was not in the building on the beach until 1822 or 1823, what then was that building used for previously? There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that it was the quarters for the subaltern engineer officers. In April 1818, Vavasour reported

...a large portion of the Bank of the Engineer yard which over hangs Mr. Alexander's quarters has fallen in since the thaw has taken place, and inundated the House to such a degree as to render it uninhabitable...\(^5^1\)

According to the various maps, the house on the beach was situated very near to the bank. Indeed it seems to be the only building shown on the maps that would fit the above circumstances.

In December of that same year, Durnford reported, in referring to the Subaltern Engineers' Quarters, that "the surf breaks over the Beach in such a manner occasionally as to reach the windows, and threatens their being broken".\(^5^2\)

These two pieces of evidence would indicate strongly that the Subaltern Engineers' Quarters was on the beach. The only other building on the beach was a stable. Therefore, it must be the building which became the Engineers' Office.

In corroboration of this argument, Major Hillier, military secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland, in September 1823 noted that a "...house which has generally been occupied by the Subaltern of Engineers when there was one, has been lately converted into a Store house for the tools &c...this quarter contains four well sized rooms besides an entrance hall and excellent Kitchen and offices, a good 2 Stall Stable &c &c[.]"\(^5^3\)

This description could very well fit the building portrayed in the Durnford plans of 1823, except that the stable shown therein has three rather than two stalls.
It is impossible to determine when the Subaltern Officers' Quarters was built. A building was there in 1816. It is possible it was built as early as 1814. By October 1816 Vavasour was asking for some sort of provision for the junior officers of the engineers, but what precisely was not specified. It is possible it was to construct the kitchen on the rear of the Subalterns' Quarters. The building in the 1816 map is rectangular, but the building in the 1817 map shows an addition to the rear (figs. 37, 38). All subsequent maps clearly show this addition. Little else is known about the building. Estimates for repairs were prepared in 1818, 1819, and 1820, but whether they were carried out or not is unknown.

It seems quite likely that by 1821 there was no junior officer at Niagara, since, for the first time, the proposed establishment for 1821 lists only one engineer officer, Captain Henry Vavasour, at Niagara. If this were true, then there would be no difficulty in turning the vacant quarters into an Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store.

There is one piece of evidence which does not fit into this theory. On the 1817 map, inside the Engineers' Yard, occurs the only map reference to the Subaltern Engineers' Quarters. It is not clear what building the notation refers to, but it seems to be located above the embankment. However, the reference is indistinct and this map is imprecise. It could very well be an error or a sloppy notation.

The conversion of the Subalterns' Quarters into an Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store did not last long. When Vavasour left Niagara in 1823, Sir Peregrine Maitland appropriated his quarters for the post commander, and directed that his replacement, Lieutenant Daniel Bolton, occupy the former Subalterns' Quarters. Almost immediately Bolton submitted estimates to repair his new quarters and to enclose it with a board fence. According to Durnford the Engineer's
Quarters required a thorough repair "...not only to make it comfortable, but to render it wind and water tight, and to preserve it from further decay as much as possible." Bolton reported to Maitland "...that the Quarter in question having been originally built of old materials, not having had anything done to it, (whitewashing excepted,) for several years, requires a complete repair...." There is no record whether or not these repairs were carried out.

Repairs were suggested for 1825, 1826, and 1827. Whether they were carried out in 1825 is not known, but they were not allowed for 1826 or 1827. In January 1827, the outbuildings at these quarters were destroyed by fire, probably started by hot ashes from the stoves or fireplaces. Some time thereafter the engineer transferred his quarters to the commandant's former quarters near the hospital and his quarters became the "Clerk for the Works & Roy. Eng. Office". What the building was used for when the engineers left in 1830 or 1831 is unknown, but while it was shown on an 1835 map the building had disappeared two years later.

Other Buildings
As well as the foregoing buildings there were others in the Engineers' Yard some of which have been identified, others of which have not. According to the 1831 map there were a Smith's Shop and a Lime Shed located near the southern boundary of the yard (figs. 43, 44). It is difficult to determine from the earlier maps but one of these buildings could have existed from 1816. In 1818, Durnford prepared estimates to build a blacksmith's shop, but whether it was actually put up is unknown. By 1835 both the Smith's Shop and Lime Shed were in ruins (fig. 45).
In 1830 we have descriptions of both these buildings

**Smith's Shop**, 20 feet long by 16 feet Wide
& 7 ft 6 in high. A Log Building covered with
shingles and is nearly in ruins not at present
made any use of -

**Lime Shed**, 35 feet long by 25 feet Wide & 9 ft
3 in high is a very temporary Wooden Building
being constructed with posts set into the
ground and roughly boarded up the Roof is
likewise Boarded up. It is at present used
for Storing lumber in charge of the Department
at that Post - 70

Another building appears on the maps from 1816 to 1836
between the Smith's Shop and Lime Shed and the Engineer's
Quarters, but it is never identified precisely. On the 1816
and 1819 map 71 one reversed L-shaped building is shown; there-
after two small rectangular structures appear. 72 In 1831
they are identified as "Old buildings unoccupied"; by 1837
they are in ruins. It is impossible to ascertain what they
may have been. 73

One possibility is an Ordnance Store. One was probably
built in the spring or summer of 1816. In September 1815,
estimates were prepared for its construction and in the autumn
of 1816 it was proposed to repair it for the upcoming winter
(Appendix C). 74 Sometime prior to September 1823 the Sub-
altern Engineers' Quarters, according to Major Hillier,
the military secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland, was converted
into a storehouse "...although there is a house appropriated
for that object with the situation or security of which no
fault can be found." Maitland refused to allow the conversion
and ordered the Subalterns' Quarters turned over to the newly
arrived engineer. 75 Presumably the former storehouse reverted
to its original use. This circumstance explains why there
was no reference to a separate storehouse in the Durnford plans
of 1823, but by 1826 there was a proposal to repair an Engineer Store. It is most likely that this store was located in the Engineers' Yard. If so, it could very well be one of these unidentified buildings.

The Engineers' Yard was fenced, perhaps in the summer of 1818. In January of that year, Vavasour proposed that the money received from the sale of surplus timber at Chippawa be used to pay for fencing the Engineers' Yard at Fort George. The fence may have been built then or later, but it certainly existed by 1824 when it needed to be repaired. The various maps indicate boundaries around the yard but it is difficult to state whether they are intended to represent fences or not. It seems likely that the Commanding Royal Engineer's Quarters were divided from the yard by a fence, especially after it became the commandant's quarters in 1823.
Guard House on the Beach

The guard house on the beach was located on the river shore immediately to the south of the Engineers' Yard. It may have been built in 1814 or 1815. By November 1815 it was in need of repairs, which Major-General de Watteville ordered to be undertaken.¹ The roof needed reshingling and perhaps some repairs were required to the floor and to the windows.²

At Christmas 1815, Lieutenant-Colonel George Macdonell complained that the guard house accommodated only a sergeant and nine men, with no proper place for an officer.³ His complaint apparently had some effect, for Durnford reported in the autumn of 1816 that he recalled an officer's guard house being put up about half way between Fort George and Fort Mississauga.⁴ Durnford's recollection is supported by an estimate to erect an officer's guard house, approved on 24 October 1816.⁵ This suggests that there were two buildings. None of the maps, however, show two buildings nor do any other documents refer to more than one. Probably the first guard house was demolished when the second was built.

The guard house on the beach is described in the Durnford Report of 1823.

Log building on a stone foundation 27 x 18 feet and 9 feet to wall plate. In good repair. The exterior and interior require painting and whitewashing &c.⁶ The plans show a hipped-roof building, with two rooms with separate doorways, and a porch extending along its front. Probably one room was for the officers and the other was for the guard. A double fireplace provided heat. There do not appear to have been any cells⁷ (fig. 12).
Thereafter little is known of the building. Estimates were prepared for its repair in 1824 and 1825.\textsuperscript{8} About 1830 apparently it ceased to serve as a guard house. In October it was reported for rent at £5 sterling \textit{per annum}.\textsuperscript{9} Presumably the rental continued, although on the 1835 and 1837 maps it is still designated as a guard house\textsuperscript{10} (figs. 45, 46).
The Buildings on the Plain

After the War of 1812, on the plain between Fort George and Butler's Barracks, the British army built a small group of buildings, or rather two small groups, separated by a ravine and stream. The larger series of buildings nearer Butler's Barracks served the Indian Department until 1822 when it was converted into the base hospital. On the other side of the ravine the commandant established his residence until 1823, when he took over the quarters of the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara. Sometime after 1827 the Royal Engineer moved into the commandant's quarters.

Indian Council House and Hospital

After the end of the War of 1812 the British Government decided to replace the Indian Council House, which had been destroyed during the conflict. In August 1815, in accordance with an order by Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Nicolls, Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant George Philpotts, the engineer at Niagara, signed a contract with William Duncan and Christopher Danby to build a new Indian Council House.¹ Their work may have been less than expected since, a year later, when Vavasour submitted an estimate for painting the new buildings, they were "scarcely finished yet...."²

What had been built was not one building but three - a council house, a dwelling house, and a storehouse. All were of wood construction. The dwelling and storehouses were 33 by 30 feet in size, while the council house was larger, 55 by 36 feet. The council and storehouses were each one room; the dwelling house was divided into five.³
Ostensibly the complex was built for the Indian Department and it was used mainly to store the Indian presents. Very quickly, however, it came under pressure to serve other purposes. In 1818, the Deputy Storekeeper General, who had recently become responsible for storing and distributing the Indian presents, requested that the Indian Council House be placed at his disposal as a storehouse "...as it is seldom or ever used for any other purpose than as a Depot for the Presents annually distributed to the Indians in that part of Upper Canada...." This request was granted. A year later the regimental surgeon reported that the buildings were in the possession of the Storekeeper General's Department. One had been fitted up as an officer's quarters, occupied by the storekeeper, while the large building, the Council House, was empty. The surgeon requested that these buildings be turned into a hospital. According to a return of June 1820, the large house, that is the Council House, was being used as a temporary hospital.

In 1822, the depot at Fort George for storing goods for the Indian Department was broken up. It was found more convenient to store the goods at York and send them to Burlington to be distributed once a year. During that summer Surgeon Reid's appeal of 1819 was finally heeded. Estimates were prepared and orders issued "...for repairing and fitting up, the Indian Council and Store Houses, at Fort George, so as to render them fit for a Hospital, Surgery, and Quarter for a Medical Officer." Initially it has been thought that the job would be simple and straightforward, merely joining the two end buildings to the centre building and making a few partitions. As the work progressed, difficulties were encountered.

...the foundations of all the buildings, and chimneys were found to have been laid on the surface of the ground, without any excavation;
Consequently it became necessary to renew them. Three Chimneys out of five were with difficulty saved; two were obliged to be taken down and rebuilt; - to get at the foundation the floors of the wings were raised; and the partitions in the Officers [sic] quarter unavoidably taken down - A cellar had been excavated under the Kitchen in the Officers' quarters, which was so badly secured, that the whole building inclined in the direction of the Cellar.\textsuperscript{10}

Consequently, in mid-November 1822, Vavasour found it necessary to submit two supplementary estimates to complete the work. He wrote:

The buildings are now ready to be plaistered [sic]; the whole building with the exception of the two walls marked A on the plan is filled in with old bricks from the Engineer Yard, and from useless chimneys taken down in Fort George. When the present Surgeon's quarter, which has been condemned, is pulled down, there will be sufficient material to fill the two remaining walls.\textsuperscript{11}

Vavasour may have completed the building before the new year, but more likely it was not completed until the spring of 1823. Durnford's plans and descriptions, dated 24 September 1823, clearly show that the building was being used as a hospital.

Framed Building on a stone Foundation
Original built for the Indian Council, but recently converted into a Hospital &c with considerable improvements 51 x 31 feet, and 18 feet from basement to wall plate, the wings are 57 x 29 feet
each & 13 feet to Wall plate. In the best state of repair.\textsuperscript{12}

There are two plans extant of the hospital. One seems to be Vavasour’s working plan of 1822. The other is the plan attached to the Durnford Report of the next year, which may have been based on the first plan. Both plans are essentially the same, although there are some minor variations. The 1822 plan, however, identifies the functions of the various rooms. The left wing of the structure was self-contained, housing the surgeon’s quarters, his kitchen, and the medical storeroom. The centre and right section was the hospital proper—the wards, surgery, kitchen, and the hospital sergeant’s room\textsuperscript{13} (figs. 14, 15, 16).

In the next few years, estimates were submitted for the repairs of the building. For 1825 they were minimal, £11/13/\textsuperscript{14} but for 1826 they amounted to £146/4/8.\textsuperscript{15} It is not known if repairs were carried out in 1825 but they were not authorized in 1826.\textsuperscript{16} In 1827, as well as repairs, it was suggested that a dead house be built, but neither estimate was allowed.\textsuperscript{17} Despite these disallowances, the building remained in good shape. In May 1832, repairs were ordered to be made to the roof.\textsuperscript{18} In 1833, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals described it as "a very good one" and, in 1836, as "one of the best hospitals in the Command."\textsuperscript{19} Undoubtedly, repairs were allowed during these years, although we have no record of them.

**Commandant’s Quarters**

On the 1817 and 1819 maps and on the 1823 Durnford map, the commandant’s quarters are indicated in a building near the Indian Council House but across the ravine nearer Fort George\textsuperscript{20} (figs. 47, 48, 49). But as early as 19 August 1815 a commandant’s quarters did exist. On that date Lieutenant-
Colonel Robertson was instructed when he left Fort George to turn over his quarters to his successor. Presumably he relinquished them to Lieutenant-Colonel George Macdonell who replaced him. In a letter in December 1815 Macdonell described his quarters. The building had originally been a stable, "...patched up at different periods with additional small buildings of green or decayed timber in an unfinished manner...." It apparently was so open to the weather that five stoves and two open fires were needed to keep it warm.

Some time during that winter, Macdonell made unauthorized repairs to the building for which he was chastized.

It is impossible to determine if this is the building on the maps. Since Macdonell makes no reference to its location, it could have been anywhere in the area. A map of 1810 shows that there were two buildings near the future site of the commandant's quarters. If one of these was the stable referred to, it must have survived the hostilities, a feat that the nearby Indian Council House structures did not accomplish. This is possible, but it seems most unlikely.

By May 1817, the commandant's quarters were in the building near the Indian Council House. In August, the commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, prepared estimates to repair the building and the accompanying stable (Appendix N). The repairs were minor - repairing four windows and frames, erecting shelves and a "Lock-up" for papers, and replacing shingling. It seems likely that they were not carried out because, by May of the next year, Grant was again complaining:

I think it proper to mention that nothing whatever has been done to the Quarter out of the Estimates which was last approved of and expended on the Barracks at this post, nor, as far as I can judge from appearances, has anything been done to the Building for
some years - the Roof leaks all over and with the exception of one good room and the Kitchen I may say the rest of the Building requires renovation. He directed the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara to prepare estimates which were submitted to the Commander of the Forces for approval.

In August 1817, estimates had included repairs to the stable. But in June 1818 Durnford remarked that there was no stable for the commandant at Fort George. How is this to be explained? Was Durnford misinformed or had the stable been destroyed, perhaps by fire, during the year? Whatever the explanation, by February 1819, the commandant again had a stable, erected no doubt during the preceding summer.

In July and August 1819, requisitions and estimates were prepared for repairs to the commandant's quarters. The Barrack Master's requisition included 13 window shutters, 24 panes of glass for the porch, 3 iron-rimmed locks with brass knobs, 2 press locks, a water spout around the building, 2 conductors, and repairs to the kitchen chimney. A reference to a new gate suggests that the building had been fenced. The estimates, which seem to match the requisition quite well, were approved and sent to Sir Peregrine Maitland to be implemented. In all likelihood they were (Appendices V, W).

Four years later, in June 1823, another set of requisitions and estimates were made out for extensive repairs to the house and stable.

The ceiling of the Sitting Room to get a coat of plaster, the part [?] round the Stove to be repaired, and the walls to be color'd. N° 2 room. The plaster to be repaired and the walls color'd. The Bedroom to be colored and the door lock repaired. The ceiling of the Hall to be plastered and the walls cleaned. The store room to be color'd, the Ceiling
whitewashed and one new paneled [sic] door. The Kitchen floor 16 x 17 feet to be laid and the ceiling 17 x 20 feet to lath & plaster [sic]. The plaster on the wall to be repaired. The front porch to be painted. Seven pairs of Window blinds to be hung. The woodwork inside the House to be painted. The roof to be shingled, with the Exception of the West Wing, the Kitchen and pantry. A new eave trough 30 feet long. The Kitchen porch and the threshold of the out [?] - door to be repaired, and two locks & Keys for the doors.

Upstairs. The passage floor 6 x 18 feet to be newly laid. The Stairway to be Lathed and plastered. The underpart of the window to be boarded. One Cupboard to be repaired and four Locks and Keys for the cupboards. - The Stable. The floor to be repaired with 120 feet of 3 Inch plank. A new Oat Bin and two Stalls. A windowsash to repair & four panes of glass. The fence to be repaired, the material of the old fence being rotten and broken down.35

It is impossible to discover much from the accompanying estimates, since they are composite for all the buildings to be repaired at the post (Appendices BB, CC).36

These repairs were undertaken not by the Royal Engineers, but by civilian contract. On 26 June, Vavasour was directed by Major Coles, commanding at Niagara, to advertise for public tenders for repairs to the barracks. On 15 July, the proposals were opened and the contract awarded to the lowest tender, that of Michael Fullum [?] and Patrick McArdle. Maitland's approval was obtained and, by 25 August 1823, the contract was in operation. The work was to be done by the end
of September. Even if there were delays, in all likelihood the repairs were finished by the end of autumn.

The description accompanying the Durnford plans of 1823 seems to indicate that the repairs cited above had been completed. It reads:

Framed Building on a Stone foundation 48 x 35 feet and 12 feet to the wall plate, the addition to the Building 35 x 28 feet. In pretty good order.

From the unhealthy Site this building has been constructed. It is particularly necessary to drain it item No. 56 in the annual Barrack Estimate provided for these Services.

Item 56 referred to was for repairs and improvements to the Commandant's Quarters.

This is a very old house to which additions have been made from time to time, situate on the side of an unhealthy ravine, and so low that the Cellar is generally full of water: the inhabitants of this house have generally been unhealthy: under these circumstances it is not recommended to do more to this building than if possible to drain it.

This estimate was approved by Dalhousie, and archaeological evidence indicates that a drain was probably built.

A study of the "Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commandant's Quarters" in the Durnford Report of 1823 indicates that in all likelihood the addition that Durnford mentions was the kitchen and two rooms to the rear of the building (fig. 18). As well a study of the section through the house indicates that there were three additions built on to the original core building. The two rooms sharing a double fireplace to the side, the room behind the front room, and the
rear kitchen area, all seem to have been added at different times. There are no records of plans, requisitions or estimates for these additions, only of repairs. This could mean that the additions were built before 1817, or that the records have been lost for the period after 1817. Since there are preserved a number of requisitions and estimates for repairs for the period before 1823 the latter explanation seems unlikely. Perhaps then the additions were made some time in 1815 and 1816. If Macdonell's quarters in 1815 were indeed the Commandant's Quarters of the Durnford Report, this conclusion would not be inconsistent with his description and remarks.

Late in September 1823 Sir Peregrine Maitland appropriated the Commanding Royal Engineer's quarters for the use of Major Coles, the commanding officer at Niagara. Vavasour had been ordered from Fort George in August and his replacement, Lieutenant Daniel Bolton, did not arrive until late in September or early October. During that time Coles abandoned the quarters on the plain for the more substantial house near the river shore between Fort George and Fort Mississauga.

According to Maitland's reallocation of quarters the Commandant's Quarters was then to be used to house two captains. Presumably this change occurred although there is no clear record of it. By 1831, according to two maps dated that year, the building was referred to as "Engineer Qr" or "Senior Royal Engineer & Drawing Room." On an 1835 map it was noted as "Com Officers [sic] of Engineer's Quarters let to Mr. Powell." When this change in occupancy occurred is also not clear. Presumably when all but a detachment of the garrison left Niagara in 1826, the quarters were no longer needed. Sometime thereafter, perhaps in the winter of 1827 when the outbuildings of the engineer's quarters in the Engineers' Yard burned, the resident engineer moved to
the commandant's former quarters. By 1831, after the removal of the engineer establishment to York sometime in 1830 or 1831, the building was being rented at £31/12/8 sterling per annum. Five years later it was still rented, to a Mr. Powell.
Butler's Barracks

With the end of the War of 1812, the British army had to face the problem of the reconstruction of their base at Niagara. The inadequacy of Fort George, both as a strong point and as a depot, had long been recognized and had been amply demonstrated in May 1813 when the Americans burned it during two days of bombardment. Consequently, it was decided, with the obvious exception of Fort Mississauga, to build in the north-west corner of the military reserve across the plain behind Fort George, well out of range of the American guns. There, after 1814, a group of buildings known eventually as Butler's Barracks grew up. These were mainly barrack or commissariat buildings, but one was a hospital for a few years and another was a gun shed. There is no certain evidence that there had been any structures there before 1815, but some nineteen buildings of various kinds and sizes were recorded by 1835 (fig. 52). In all likelihood there were others of which we have no evidence.

The origin of the name, Butler's Barracks, which was attached to this complex presents a problem. The complex must not of course be confused with the original Butler's Rangers' barracks built during the revolutionary war near the river shore between the sites of Fort George and Fort Mississauga. These buildings were destroyed by 1800. After the War of 1812, however, the name seems to have become attached to the first soldiers' barracks built on the military reserve back of Fort George, and eventually to the whole complex. Precisely why this came to be still remains unclear. Whatever the reason, the complex bears no relationship to Butler's Rangers
or to the Butler's Rangers' barracks of the revolutionary war.

Stable, Hospital, and Canteen

Faced with the great shortage of buildings at Niagara after its recapture, the British army was forced to use whatever facilities were available. In 1815, the Canadian Fencibles garrisoning Niagara occupied the Count de Puisaye's house as a hospital. It was some three miles away on the river road, an inconvenient distance for the garrison surgeon to travel daily. As well it was in bad repair, necessitating some work late in 1815 to enable the patients to survive the winter\(^1\) (Appendix E). By Christmas, it had been decided to move the hospital, but, according to Lieutenant-Colonel George Macdonell, in command at Niagara, "the spot fixed upon for the New Hospital, is I apprehend injudicious being on the Verge of the Swampy Ground at Butlers Barracks."\(^2\)

The original intention may have been to construct a new building for the hospital, but, as a temporary expedient, a stable was occupied.\(^3\) The commanding officer had ordered the stable built to accommodate the horses of the Orderly Dragoons who were to carry the express.\(^4\) Toward the middle of August 1815, Lieutenant Philpotts, the engineer at Niagara, prepared an estimate of the amount of materials and cost of workmanship, amounting to £130 for workmanship alone\(^5\) (Appendix B). Because of the lack of workmen, he reported that he found it necessary to have the building erected by contract. Only one man, a William Rose, submitted a bid, of £159 Halifax Currency,\(^6\) and, even though it was above the estimate, Philpotts was ordered to accept it "as the building was much wanted."\(^7\) In all likelihood, the stable was built in the autumn of 1815.

A building is marked and identified as the hospital on the Durnford map of 1823, and appears, although not identified,
on the earlier maps of 1817 and 1819\(^8\) (figs. 47, 48, 49). It is located not far from a small stream, which, by all accounts, must have meandered through very swampy ground. There are a number of reports complaining of its location and asking for its removal. One, in 1823, is particularly vivid:

The Hospital is also situated near to an Extensive Swamp, and the Miasmata arising in the Summer months from the decay of a luxuriant profusion of Vegetable matter (combined with other causes) is sufficient in my opinion to warrant the conclusion that these are the causes of the varieties of remittant and Intermittent Fevers, which I am informed are occasionally prevalent.\(^9\)

Probably the hospital was moved from de Puisay's house sometime in 1816. Certainly by April of 1817 it had been relocated.\(^10\) The new building was to be a temporary expedient

...occupied until a proper Hospital could be built, and is by no means calculated either it its Structure or from the Situation in which it is placed, to answer the purpose of a permanent Hospital by whatever repairs, or additions may be made to it.

I [Wright, Inspector of Hospitals] therefore do not recommend any expense being incurred upon this Building except merely to make it weather proof.\(^11\)

In May 1817, Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean, commanding at Niagara, noted that he had approved the erection of a porch to the hospital.\(^12\) Since Macbean and the 99th Regiment were at Niagara from September 1816 to the beginning of May 1817, the porch was built sometime during that period. The hospital
was, however, in poor shape. A court of enquiry found in June 1817 that

The Roof of the Hospital appeared to the Court
to be quite out of repair and the rain in Wet
Weather comes through in several places.
Several panes of Glass out for want of being
properly fixed in - The Surgery admits the
rain in many places. - 13 (Appendix M).

By August, little had been done although an estimate for
repairs had been submitted. According to the surgeon, Garrett,
the sick "are very Badly Accommodated, in a building erected
for a stable, without a Kitchen, surgery or dead house; and
the roof is not Wind or Water Proof." 14 He complained that
the engineers were not making proper exertions to get the
building in shape for the approaching winter. Seemingly his
appeal had some effect, although how much is difficult to
determine, for at the end of November the storekeeper reported
that he had supplied the materials required in the estimates,
except for a few items "for the Dead House and Hospital
Kitchen." 15 It could be inferred from the reference to a
dead house and hospital kitchen that an addition to the
building had been constructed during the late summer or autumn
of 1817. This conclusion is supported also by a reference to
the plans and maps. The Durnford plan of 1823 and the outline
of the building in the 1819 map show an L shaped building,
while the structure outlined on the 1817 map is rectangular. 16

Over the next few years it is difficult to say what, if
any, changes were made in the building. In 1819 the Barrack
Master submitted a requisition for the hospital (Appendix V):
outside walls to be painted [pointed?]
upper floor new laid
3 new windows to be made thro' the Roof
a partition to be made and a Door for the
Head of the Stairs
The Store Room to be repaired partition
to be Lathed and plastered & a New Door
Lock & Key
The Hosp'tl Privy being a nuisance to be
stop'd up and floored over and new privy
erected at a more convenient place. 17

Apparently an estimate for £60 was prepared in late 1819 for
repairs, 18 but Captain Henry Vavasour, Commanding Royal
Engineer at Niagara, was of the opinion that the building
was not worth repairing. 19

There are three descriptions of the hospital. One, in
1819, characterized it as
a miserable shed converted into a Hospital
which neither in Structure, accommodation
or situation is in the least suited for the
reception of Sick Soldiers.
It was further noted that it was built of logs which had been
weather-boarded. 20

There is a more extensive description in 1822.
The Building at Fort George occupied as a
Regimental Hospital by the 76th Regiment was
originally a Cavalry Stable built of Logs,
and divided into four Rooms on the Ground
Floor and an Attic or Loft over two of
them, now used as a Store for the Hospital
equipment.
Two of the rooms are occupied as wards and
are not capable of containing more than 12
or 14 Patients [each?], the others are
appropriated to the Hospl Sergt, & Surgery
so that in the event of any greater degree
of sickness occurring in the Regiment (a
circumstance certainly to be apprehended)
the whole, over the number above stated,
must unavoidably be accommodated in Barracks, 
add to which the wards are low & confined, 
with little means of ventilation.\textsuperscript{21}

Strangely, the 1819 return allowed for an accommodation of 40 patients, while the later description cited a much smaller number.

The description accompanying the Durnford report reads:
Log building on a stone foundation 61 x 18 feet and 15 feet to the Wall plate with an addition behind of 28 x 21 feet. In bad repair. Not worth repairing.\textsuperscript{22}

This description and the previous one of 1822 agree with the plan, which shows a loft over the rear section as well as over the main part of the building\textsuperscript{23} (fig. 19).

Despite the patent unsuitability of the building and its location for a hospital, it was a number of years before anything was done. In September 1819, James Reid, the surgeon of the 68th Regiment, suggested to the Inspector of Hospitals the possibility of taking over the three buildings known as the Indian Council House and converting them into a hospital.\textsuperscript{24} There is no record of the negotiations that went on to secure the buildings, but, in the summer of 1822, orders were issued, estimates prepared, and the conversion undertaken.\textsuperscript{25} In all likelihood by the spring or summer of 1823 the hospital had been moved from the edge of the swamp to its new quarters on the large common between Fort George and Butler's Barracks.

What happened to the building previously used as a hospital? Records are slight. According to the 1831 map, it had become a "Canteen and Commissariat Issuing Store"\textsuperscript{26} (figs. 50, 51). In October 1830, it was reported that the building was rented for £5 per annum.\textsuperscript{28} There are estimates of repairs for "the Building formerly the Hospital" prepared for 1825.\textsuperscript{29} In all likelihood very little was done to the building, particularly after the garrison was reduced to one company in 1827.
Men's One Storey Barracks

The single storey men's barracks at Butler's Barracks was the oldest of the two men's barrack buildings. It is identified on the 1823 Durnford map, but first appeared on the 1817 map. In June 1817 a court of enquiry found

Butlers Barracks totaly [sic] out of repair
& not habitable.- in a very dirty state - the
Glass broken out of the Windows & many Panes
gone which appeared to have been fastened by
small nails & not Putty - The Wind probably
blew many of them out (Appendix M).

It should be noted that this individual building was
designated Butler's Barracks, a term which later came to apply
to the whole compound. In December 1815, Macdonell in his
report noted that the spot for the new hospital was located
on the swampy ground at Butler's Barracks. If Macdonell is
using the term in the same sense as the court of enquiry (and
he may not be), then this barrack building could date back to
1815.

It is difficult to imagine a building becoming "totaly
[sic] out of repair & not habitable" in two years. This
circumstance might indicate that it was even older, but how
much older is difficult to say. There is one tantalizing
reference. William "Tiger" Dunlop was at Niagara in 1814,
dealing with the wounded coming in from the battle of Lundy's
Lane. For a hospital, he writes, "I was shown a ruinous fabric,
built of logs, called Butler's Barracks, from having been
built during the revolutionary war by Butler's Rangers for
their temporary accommodation." It is not clear what
building he was speaking of, but it could be the Butler's
Barracks of the court of enquiry. If so this dates it back to
1814.

But are his remarks regarding its revolutionary war
origin creditable? All the evidence indicates that the Butler's
Rangers' barracks were built on the river bank somewhere between the sites of Forts George and Mississauga. He cannot be referring to these buildings since they had already burned before 1800. Was there another Rangers' barracks further back from the river? If so there is absolutely no other evidence of its existence. Dunlop, being a new and very busy arrival at Niagara, could very well have been in error. This still leaves unanswered, however, why the barracks building referred to by Macdonell and the court of enquiry was called Butler's Barracks.

Consequent to the findings of the court of enquiry in June 1817, estimates of repairs were prepared (Appendix N). It was specially noted that the flooring in the building was rotten and that it was to be relaid with 1 1/2 inch plank. Estimates covering all the barracks included new windows and shutters, lime for repairing the foundations and chimneys and for pointing the logs, shingles for the roofs, and some 5000 bricks. Undoubtedly some of these materials were intended for the one story men's barracks.

There is no evidence if these estimates were approved and the repairs carried out. They may not have been since two years later the barracks were still in poor repair. There is a composite estimate prepared in August 1819 for the "Mens Old Barracks, New Barracks and New Guard House." The materials required included locks and hinges, scantling and boards, paint, bricks, and lime (Appendix X). Again there is no indication whether these repairs were carried out. Three months later, however, Henry Vavasour, the Commanding Royal Engineer at Niagara, reported that the men's barracks were in a very bad state - the logs are all decayed, and the floors chimneys &c out of repair and not worth repairing.

This suggests that not much had been done.

In 1823, work was undertaken to repair the men's one storey
barracks. A requisition outlined the needed work.

Accoutrement Racks = Say 60 feet, a door to be repaired. The old floors to be repaired. The passage floor to be laid over 8 x 24 feet, Five pairs of hinges for the window, and five window bolts, The rooms to be painted [pointed?] and plastered.  

These estimates were approved by the Commander of the Forces and the work let out to contract. The work was well under way by 25 August and it was supposed to be completed by the end of September.  

There is a plan and a description of the barracks prepared for the Durnford Report of 1823. Strangely the plan and description do not match. The description is of a Log buildings [sic] on a Stone foundation West front 90 x 24 feet and North front 64 x 27 feet one storey. In bad state of repair. The plan shows an L shaped building, as do the various maps, but is dimensions do not match exactly (fig. 20). It is impossible to reconcile the dimensions and the geographical directions. If one ignores the north and west designations, one wing is 64 feet by 27 feet (although one of the rooms is 24 feet wide) but the other wing would be 24 feet by 95 feet. The only possible conclusion is that the dimensions were garbled somehow. Perhaps the rest of the description is accurate, as it is not at variance with previous reports.  

The floors, chimneys and doors are required to be repaired. It is considered that an expense far exceeding the value of these buildings must be incurred annually as long as they are occupied by the troops.  

In the next years estimates were prepared to repair the barracks. It is not known if the repairs suggested for 1825 were carried out, but those for 1826 and 1827 were definitely
not authorized.\(^{43}\) By 1830 the building was considered uninhabitable:

With the exception of the Staff Serg\(^t\) Q\(^rs\)
Cooking House & Guard Room, this Building
is not considered as fit for occupation.\(^{44}\)

There are no references to it thereafter.

The Staff Sergeant's Quarters, Cooking House and Guard Room were in good shape no doubt because they were newer additions to the building. The Durnford plan of 1823 shows two rooms labelled "Cook House" and "Serg\(^t\) Major," which are slightly wider than the rest of the building and at one end of a wing.\(^{45}\) The estimate for flooring prepared in 1817 is for a barracks 120 feet by 24 feet, totalling 2880 sq. ft., which is the area of the barracks in the Durnford plan, without the "Cook House" and Serg\(^t\) Major" quarters.\(^{46}\) Some time between 1817 and 1823, therefore, these two rooms were probably added. Possibly it was in 1817 or 1818, if two maps are to be trusted. The map of 2 May 1817 shows an L shaped building with a short northern wing; the map of 24 March 1819 shows an L shaped building but both wings are about the same size as in the Durnford plan\(^{47}\) (figs. 47, 48). It was on to this northern wing that the new rooms were added.

The rooms designated "Staff Serg\(^t\)" in 1823 had been occupied by Captain Melville of the 68th Regiment when it was stationed at Fort George (July 1819 - May 1822). After it left, Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, the commanding officer of the newly arrived 76th Regiment, found the quarters unsuitable for an officer and suggested that the rooms be converted into an orderly room. This suggestion was endorsed by Sir Peregrine Maitland and no doubt carried out. Wardlaw's description of the room matches the circumstances of the Durnford plan of 1823.

On examination of the Quarter formerly occupied by Captain Melville 68th Reg\(^t\) I am of opinion
that it is totally unfit for a residence for a commissioned officer. It is an old log building consisting of one small sitting Room, and two rooms off it so confined, that a bed could not be put up in either of them; it is badly situated being so very near to the men's Barrack and has only a partition between it and the Cooking house, which renders it extremely disagreeable, and there are no servants appartments [sic] of any description attached to it, - It appears to me from the manner in which this quarter has been built, and its situation, that it was originally intended for an orderly room, or Staff Sergeant's quarter, and as Fort George is to be vacated, and there being no orderly room at Butlers Barracks - I am induced to recommend, that the Quarter above aluded [sic] to may be granted for that purpose. 48

**Officers' Quarters and Mess**

In September 1816, Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Durnford, Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada, and Major-General John Wilson, commanding the forces in Upper Canada, visited Niagara during a tour of inspection. Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean, commanding on the Niagara frontier, stressed the discomfort of his officers and men at Niagara and asked for proper accommodation. Since the season was late, Durnford suggested that the Commissariat Office and Store be converted into a mess room and quarters for the officers. 49 An estimate was prepared which was approved by Major-General Wilson, and the work went forward quickly 50 (Appendix H).
The building in question is first identified on the Durnford map of 1823, but a building, unidentified, first appeared at the same location in the 1817 map (figs. 49, 47). While it is clear that it was converted into an officers' quarters and mess in the fall of 1816, it has not been possible to discover when it was first built. It was undoubtedly in use as a commissariat store in September 1816 when it was "filled with commissariat stores, & otherwise occupied by that department."

During the conversion, the engineer, Vavasour, reported that the weatherboarding, all the sashes, and sash frames were so decayed as to have to be replaced. As well, the floor boards were found to be rotten. Durnford, writing from Quebec, did not recall that the weatherboarding needed replacement when he inspected the building, but "...as it is the case it will not be habitable without performing it." An estimate was prepared and authorized and the work was carried out.

The decayed state of the weatherboarding, sashes, sash frames, and flooring suggests that the building was several years old, certainly more than a year. It is conceivable that the British put up a commissariat store in the summer of 1814, but there is no certain evidence of this. It is equally difficult to imagine that the Americans left any public building standing before then. The most that can be asserted is that the structure dated back at least to 1815, perhaps earlier.

Alternative interpretations would be either that Vavasour was incompetent and did not know rotten wood from good, which is unlikely, or that he had obscure reasons for wanting the weatherboarding, sashes, and sash frames replaced. If the latter explanation is accepted then Lieutenant-Colonel Mabean must have been in collusion with him, because he approved of the repairs. Without corroborating evidence this explanation
seems most unlikely as well. The original interpretation, therefore, is the best, although tenuous.

In the autumn of 1816, as already stated, the Commissariat Office and Store was converted into an officers' quarters and mess. By about the middle of December, reported Vavasour, it "...was finished according to the original intention, with the exception of the officers' kitchen." It had been included in the original estimates but, for various reasons, Vavasour had overspent and, while he had the materials in store, he no longer had the means to use them.

Probably in February 1817, a supplementary estimate was forwarded for approval, seemingly at the instigation of the Barrack Master. Presumably the engineers had turned the barracks over to that officer as completed. He requested water closets, new flooring in the officers' rooms, painting the inside and outside of the building, and a kitchen. This estimate was held up in Quebec and quite possibly was never approved. Certainly in June 1817 the barrack still lacked an officers' kitchen and much of the flooring was rotten. In 1818 Lieutenant-Colonel Grant was requesting a water closet in the rear of the Officers' Quarters at Butler's Barracks.

In May 1817 Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean and the 99th Regiment were replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and the 70th. Grant was less than pleased with the condition of the barracks. In June he held a court of enquiry to report upon the state of the barracks at Fort George, Fort Mississauga and Butler's Barracks. Six months after its conversion the Officers' Quarters and Mess was already showing signs of decay.

In the Mess Room the Board found the Windows very much broken and several of the Panes of Glass entirely out - on inspecting the Windows minutely it appeared the Putty had been put on during Frosty Weather which prevented its
adhering to the Window frames & the Glass in consequence was liable to be shaken out by any concussion or even by a blast of Wind - the remaining Glass in the Windows is still in that loose state as to render it unsafe to open any of the Windows. - The Fire place in the Mess Kitchen wanted repair in the back part of it, & the rim round the Fire place was deficient several bricks. - Many panes of glass were wanting here also, having been blown, or fallen out. - the Roof not water proof.

Officers Quarters - under the same roof with the Mess Room

The Board having examined the officers Quarters, found the Partition between Rooms N° 1 and 2 to be temporary, & not sufficient properly to separate the two Rooms. - N° 3 Room admits the Rain through the Roof, the Plastering broken on the Walls, & the Floor in a broken unfinished state. - the glass not properly fastened in. - The Plaister [sic] of the Porch broken & the Porch itself separating from the Building - N° 5 - Admits the Water through the roof, & the Plaistering [sic] broken down. No. 7. Many Panes of Glass broken and even the frames of the Windows. - the Floor unfinished & in a very bad state of repair. - The Lock out of repair. - The Rooms No. 4, 6 & 8 in the rear, in a similar state to those in front - No Clothes rack to any of the Rooms. - Neither Servants apartment or Kitchen attached to those Barracks (Appendix M).
In August, Grant submitted estimates for repairs based upon the report of the court of enquiry. They included glass and shutters for the windows, plastering, and flooring\(^63\) (Appendix N). There is no indication that these repairs were actually carried out but, since the total cost was moderate, (£29/-/-) perhaps they were implemented. It should be noted that the building is described as "frame," not log.

These estimates do present one question, however. The building was said to be "new". It has been pointed out already that the building was converted from a commissariat store and was probably a number of years old. Possibly, since the building had new weatherboarding and extensive interior remodelling, Grant, who had just arrived at Niagara, mistakenly assumed it was new.

The estimate, under the heading for the Officers' Quarters and Mess, also provided for "Repairing Kitchen in Detached log Officers Building at Butlers. This Kitchen was put up at Asst. Surgeon [illegible] of the 70th Regts. Expense...." Was this a kitchen to supply the deficiency noted in the report of the court of enquiry that there were "Neither Servant's apartments or Kitchen attached to those Barracks."? If so, it had been built since the meeting of the court. Strangely there is no mention of this building in the Durnford plans and report in 1823.\(^64\) It is possible that the reference was to a kitchen for a series of huts also used as officers' quarters.\(^65\)

In July 1819 the Barrack Master prepared a requisition for repairs to the Officers' Quarters and Mess (Appendix V). They were not extensive, involving mainly a number of new shutters and locks and keys. The mess room needed painting, the kitchen was to be refloored, one officer's quarters needed plastering, and the outside of the building needed to be painted, the porch windows glazed, and "waterspouts and tin conductors erected."\(^66\)
In August Vavasour prepared estimates for the repair of the Officers' Quarters and Mess (Appendix W). Some of the items, such as paint and brass knob locks, can clearly be related to the requisition, but other items such as forty-two pairs of H hinges or one thousand bricks, are not obviously connected to it.\(^67\) According to an endorsement, the requisition and estimate were approved and left with Sir Peregrine Maitland to be acted upon.\(^68\) But, in November, Vavasour reported that "Painting the whole of the Mess Building is required for its preservation."\(^69\) This is not to say that the other repairs had not been carried out, since they were not Vavasour's responsibility but had been taken over by the commandant.\(^70\)

For the next three years, references to this building are slight. In January 1820, there was an estimate to repair the officers' barracks.\(^71\) Later that same year it was proposed to build a new cellar to the mess kitchen since "the present Mess Cellar being composed of Sods [is] just going to ruin." A year later Dalhousie directed that "The Cellar at the Officers [sic] Mess room [was] to be repaired or renewed in more convenient situation." Since Dalhousie seemed to be taking a personal interest in Niagara (he was there in July), it is not unlikely that the repairs were carried out.\(^72\)

In June 1823, Garrett, the Barrack Master, prepared requisitions for repairs to the "Officer's Mess Room, Kitchen, and Six subalterns' Quarters."\(^73\) The building described in June 1817 had eight individual rooms, supposedly for eight officers.\(^74\) By 1823, some modification had taken place. A look at the Durnford plan reveals that there were six small rooms at one end of the building and then a room as large as two of the small rooms, with two fireplaces.\(^75\) Quite likely this room had a partition taken out to convert it into a single room, although for what purpose is not clear.
The Barrack Master required the following repairs (Appendix BB):

Mess Room. The plaster to be repaired and the Room whitewashed & color'd Ten Brass Knobs & Six Locks & Keys for the sideboards, a pannel'd [sic] door for the cellar with Lock Key & hinges.

Subalterns Quarters N°l @[?] 7. Two new Bolts for a window & one bolt to be altered and a window shutter to be painted green, a latch and Catch for a porch door new stops at entrance, a porch floor to be new laid 4 x 8 feet, plaster 12 feet by 18 inches to repair. The mess room to be shingled on the roof where requisite, & the new shingles painted. The waterspout to be repaired at the point where it leaks. The Officers [sic] rooms to be whitewashed and colored. Four porches to be boarded where the windows are not required & the boards to be painted. Four Locks & Keys for the Officers [sic] Room doors. Mess Kitchen. The floor and Kitchen door to be repaired and wall pointed[?]. An iron door for the oven, a new windowsash 20 Lights of 7 x 9 Glass.76

Accompanying the requisition was an estimate of material and workmanship, but it did not distinguish between the various buildings, but lumped them all together77 (Appendix CC).

On the authority of Major Coles, commanding at Niagara, Vavasour, the engineer, advertised for tenders to complete the repairs, and, on 15 July, awarded the contract to the lowest bidder. The contract called for the work to be completed by the end of September. The requisition, estimate, and contract were forwarded for approval by Sir Peregrine
Maitland. By 25 August, according to Vavasour, the contract was in operation, although the final confirmation by the Commander of the Forces was dated 2 September. If everything went on schedule the repairs would have been completed by the end of the month.

Whatever repairs were actually completed, they seemingly were not considered sufficient. Durnford submitted an estimate for repairs to be undertaken in 1824 amounting to the substantial sum of £215.

To repair and paint the Officer's Barracks and Mess Establishment
This is merely a log building and affords very inferior accommodation for 8 Officers and Mess Establishment: it is in a bad state of repair and will require the whole of this Sum to make it comfortable for the moment, which has been made as low as possible under the impression that new Quarters will have to be constructed very shortly.

There is no evidence that these repairs were carried out.

The description of the "Mess Establishment with Quarters for Eight Officers" in the Durnford Report reads;
Framed Building on a Stone foundation 100 x 30 feet and 10 feet to Wall Plate with appropriate Kitchens in the rear 32 x 28 feet. In very bad repair. Merely temporary repairs recommended as the building is not worth thorough repairs (fig. 21).

The report refers to "kitchens"; there are a number of rooms in the rear but only one of which has a hearth and oven. Are these other rooms kitchens as well? It should be noted also that the dimensions, 32 feet by 28 feet, do not exactly fit this "kitchen" area. Also, the 1823 description describes
the building as framed, that of 1824 as log. It is difficult to decide which is correct.

The dimensions, 100 feet by 30 feet, fix exactly the area of the officers' quarters and mess room but does not account for the extension off the mess room, an area 25 feet by 20 feet. This could be the mess cellar and therefore not included in the measurement of the building.  

After 1823, the references to the Officers' Quarters and Mess are slight. There was an estimate for repairs for 1825 but no details. There are similar estimates for 1826 and 1827 but neither was authorized. The last reference was in 1830, when it was noted that the building was capable of housing six subalterns and their staff.

**Commissariat Quarters**

There were two commissariat quarters at Butler's Barracks. They are both identified on the maps of 1817, 1819, 1823 (Durnford's), 1831, and 1835 (figs. 47-52). There is, however, one problem in identification. In the Durnford Report of 1823 the most northerly of the two buildings is cited as "the Quarters of the Senior Commissariat Officer with the Offices"; the more southerly one, as "Quarters for one Commissariat Officer and of Offices." On the 1831 and 1835 maps these designations seem to have become reversed: the northerly one is listed as the "Junior Commissariat Quarters" and the southerly one is the "Senior Commissariat Office and Quarters." There are no documents explaining this switch. According to Durnford in 1823, the northerly quarter was not worth a thorough repair while the southerly one was in good shape. By 1826, there was only one commissariat officer at Niagara. It is not unlikely then that this officer sometime during or after 1826 decided to change his quarters from the northerly to the more comfortable southerly building.
The more southerly of the two buildings probably dates from 1816. In the autumn of that year it was decided to convert the existing commissariat store into an officers' quarters and mess. To provide for the Commissariat, the Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada suggested that a stable which was being built should be fitted up for that department. Apparently this was done. Three years later, in a return of commissariat buildings at Fort George, there is the following entry:

Officers Quarters, a log built Cottage formerly a Stable 30 feet square containing four rooms [ , ] and a Kitchen 16 by 15 feet, a Brick building attached to D 0 24 feet by 15 consisting of two rooms occupied as a public office.

The dimensions of this description are very close to those in Durnford's plan of the southerly building (fig. 23). There are variations but the general floor plan seems to be the same. The major difference is that Durnford's plan is of a 1 1/2 storied building, while the above description makes no mention of an upper story.

In the same return Hill, the Assistant Commissary General at Fort George, described the second quarters, that is the more northerly one:

Officers Quarters, a wooden built Cottage of four rooms two of them measuring fifteen by 13 feet each and the other two 15 by 8 feet each. A kitchen 16 feet by 15 and a servants room 12 by 9 feet with an outhouse and a log stable.

A comparison with Durnford's plan of 1823 reveals a close similarity with what he calls the "Senior Commissariat Officers Quarters" (fig. 22). The four front rooms of his plan match almost exactly the four rooms described above. The kitchen described in the 1823 plan (made up of two rooms) coincides
almost exactly with the kitchen and the servant's room of the 1819 description. This leaves unaccounted for in the 1823 plan the section between the four front rooms and the kitchen at the rear. It is clearly indicated in the 1823 plan but not described; it is not mentioned in 1819. Is it possible that the kitchen and servants' room were separated from the main part of the house in 1819 and subsequently joined by 1823? It is this very section, which Dugas and La France in their report on the existing building, failed to determine the age of.\textsuperscript{95}

It is clear then that this commissariat building existed in 1817. A structure, identified on the 1819 map as the commissariat quarters, is also indicated but not identified at the same location on the 1817 map.\textsuperscript{96} Since that map is dated in May of that year, the building was probably built in 1816, possibly earlier.

By 1819 both additions and repairs were deemed necessary to these buildings. In January, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Wickens submitted a proposal "for the erection of a Building at the end of the House occupied as an Office at this post...." He hoped thereby to provide living quarters in the building as well as office space, since he claimed he could not rent a house at Niagara for any price.\textsuperscript{97} It is difficult to say which commissariat building he is referring to. Possibly it was the southerly building, to which is attached by 19 October a brick building "...24 feet by 15 consisting of two rooms occupied as a public office."\textsuperscript{98} Unfortunately, there is no evidence that the estimate was ever approved or carried out.

In August or early September of the same year, estimates were submitted for repairs and alterations to both buildings.\textsuperscript{99} At the Junior Commissariat Quarter, that is the southerly building, Hill proposed to paint the house inside and out, repair and roof, make window shutters, and construct a porch
to the front door. He also wanted to build a wood shed and cart house, dig a cellar and vegetable house, and dig a well as there was no water nearby. Similar proposals were put forward for the other building - to paint the house inside and out, to repair the roof of the house and cellar, to repair the floors of the bed and sitting rooms, to make a porch for both the front and back doors, and to construct a wood shed and cart house.

It is not clear how many of these repairs were made. Early in November, Hill wrote to Sir Peregrine Maitland asking for an answer, noting that he had been forced to make some necessary repairs. In reply Hill was informed that approval had been given some time before and £100 was to be appropriated for the repairs to both buildings. Whether much work could be done before winter set in is impossible to say.

Thereafter the record is very scanty except for the plans and descriptions of Durnford's Report of 1823. It includes a plan, section, and elevation of both the Senior and Junior Commissariat Quarters. The senior or northerly building is described thus:

Framed Building on a stone foundation 40 x 36 feet and 10 feet to the Wall Plate with a Brick Kitchen attached 28 x 21 feet and Cellars much out of repair. Merely temporary repairs recommended as the building is not worth thorough repairs.

The junior or southerly quarter is also described:
Framed Building on a Stone foundation 59 x 30 feet including the additional building at the end. In good repair. Requires painting.

It is difficult to say precisely what happened to these buildings. Twice in 1820, in 1821, in 1823, and in 1824, estimates for repairs were submitted. There is no
indication whether they were carried out. The two estimates for 1826 and 1827 included proposals for repair of both quarters, but neither were approved. Undoubtedly the reduction of the garrison to one company prompted the authorities in Great Britain to cut back as far as possible on whatever was considered not essential.

By 1829, the northerly quarters was untenanted. General Routh, the Commissary General, reported that he had assigned only one commissary officer to Niagara, but allowed the conductor, an inferior employee of the Commissariat, to occupy the second quarter. On a tour of inspection in 1829 he found that the conductor was not living in the building and that it "...was decaying for want of a tenant". Routh brought pressure on the Barrack Master to place occupants in the building. The latter at first attempted to house both the conductor and the labourer and their families in the quarter, but eventually only the conductor was lodged therein. Presumably some repairs were made as the building, according to Routh, "...being untenanted is much out of repair."  

The quarter was occupied by the conductor until the summer of 1832, when there was a dispute between the Commissariat and the officer in command at Niagara over who was to be housed in the building. The conductor was removed in favour of a Captain McDonald, but orders were issued in September that the quarter be restored to its previous tenant.

One Captain's Quarters
The Durnford map and plans indicate a quarter for one captain. The building first appeared on the 1817 map and on all subsequent maps. Possibly it was built in 1816. In 1831 it was listed as a "Barrack Office & Barrack Sergt. Quarter" (figs. 50, 51) and in 1835 as "Barrack Sergeant Office"
(fig. 52). The change likely took place when the garrison was reduced to a company in 1826. Otherwise there is very little information about the building.

According to Durnford it was a
Framed Building on a Stone foundation
40 x 26 feet and 11 feet to Wall Plate.
In tolerable repair. Merely temporary repairs recommended as it is not worthy of thorough repairs.\textsuperscript{111}

This description agrees with the plan, section and elevation, which show a one storey, four room building, with a central chimney and double fireplace\textsuperscript{112} (fig. 24).

\textbf{Quarters for Two Captains with the Office}

The Durnford plans and map identify a building next to the "Senior Commissariat Quarters and Offices" as a "Quarter for two captains with the office".\textsuperscript{113} This building appears on all the maps from 1817 to 1835. On the 1817 map it was not identified.\textsuperscript{114} The 1819 map labelled it "Fort Major's Quarters."\textsuperscript{115} The 1831 and 1835 maps designated it as "Barrack Master Quarters"\textsuperscript{116} (figs. 47-52).

References to this building are slight. In 1817, Fort Major William Kemble complained about the state of his quarters. While it is not clear precisely which building he was referring to it is not unreasonable to assume that it is the building noted as "Fort Major's Quarters" on the 1819 map. He wrote:

I beg leave to report that the quarters which I occupy are suffering daily injury from the defective state of the roof & the imperfect construction of the window frames, from these causes the rain enters so freely into the front parts of the house as to render the
principal room uninhabitable & unless speedily repaired the plaistering [sic] of the ceiling & walls in that part will be entirely destroyed.
- I must at the same time mention that the floor in the kitchen has not been laid but consists merely of loose boards - there are some other minor repairs necessary.

In the margin of the letter, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant has noted "This letter [?] will show the superficial manner the new Buildings have been erected." This remark implies that this was a recently constructed building, perhaps put up in 1816.

Kemble received no relief. Slightly more than a year later, in July 1818, he made almost the same complaints about his quarters. Their state may be a microcosm of the state of the buildings generally, showing the haste of construction during inclement weather and the effect of using green timber.

From the advanced season of the year at which the addition to the house was built, the unseasoned quality of the materials employed and the unfinished state in which the work was left the following defects appear.

The Roof leaks in almost every part. - The weatherboarding having split the walls admit the rain, as do the windows the frames having shrunk. The plaistering [sic] is consequently injured - The Porch at the front entrance having been left in an unfinished state suffers from every Storm. - The Kitchen is totally unfinished the floor being merely loose planks. - The chimney and oven are out of repair.

No part of the woodwork has been painted.
By the autumn of 1820, the building was no longer occupied by the fort major. Estimates were prepared to erect a new kitchen to the "Late Fort Major's Quarter" which was "Indispensably requisite as the building will afford Quarters for two Captains." There is no written indication if this addition was built but in the Durnford plan of 1823 there is a large kitchen, with an oven, on the end of the house. This room, and indeed the rooms joining the kitchen to the main part of the house, could have been more recently built. The two large fireplaces look like they were both intended for the exterior. All this, however, is speculation.

By 1823, the building had been converted to quarters for two captains. Durnford's report included the plans for this building. According to the description, this was a Framed Building on a Stone foundation 41 x 31 feet and 10 feet to the Wall plate. Offices in rear 39 x 20 feet. In Good repair. The dimensions of the description match the plans (fig. 25). The area that is designated "Offices" includes a room which is clearly a kitchen.

The plan also includes the plan, section, and elevation of two buildings to the rear of the main building. They are not named, but the smaller one could be a privy and the other a shed. It is unlikely that they are living quarters or offices since there is no sign of fireplaces or chimnies.

Thereafter, references are slight. In 1826, estimates were prepared to repair the Barrack Master's quarters. This may, or may not, have been this building, but since the garrison was reduced to a company, quarters for two captains would no longer be necessary. In a return of 1830, it was noted that the Barrack Master's quarters would provide accommodation for two captains. The building in question was clearly the Barrack Master's quarters by 1831 and thereafter, until the removal of the garrison entirely.
Barrack Storehouse

The building identified as the barrack storehouse on the Durnford map of 1823 has a complicated history. Information regarding its appearance is slight. There are two descriptions of it. In the Durnford report, it was a Framed Building on a Stone foundation 71 x 27 feet and 12 feet to the Wall Plate. In good repair. Merely requires painting and very trifling repairs.

Seven years later the description was similar.

70 feet long by 26 feet wide one Storey & a half high 13 feet to the Wall Plate; is a Wooden framed Building standing upon a Stone foundation, clapboarded & shingled....

The differences in dimensions seem hardly significant and may be accounted for by differences in selecting the points of measurement (for example, inside, or centre to centre). The Durnford plan shows a one and a half storey building, with a hipped roof (fig. 20).

It is difficult to determine precisely when the structure was built. It first appeared on the 1817 map and is located on all subsequent maps (figs. 48-53). According to the Deputy Barrack Master General, writing in 1825, it was built in 1816.

Originally the building was intended as a barrack storehouse, but following the creation of the new overseas Storekeeper General's Department, it was turned over that organization by Servos, the Barrack Master. This took place some time prior to June 1817, the date when Servos resigned his position at Fort George. The storehouse remained in the charge of the Storekeeper General's Department until the autumn of 1820, when the stores and buildings of
that department were transferred to the Commissariat following the amalgamation of the two departments. The storehouse did not long remain with the Commissariat. In another reorganization, the stores and buildings of the Commissariat were transferred to the Ordnance in the autumn of 1822. The stores were placed in the charge of a non-commissioned officer of the artillery.

By January 1825, the Barrack Master was complaining of the lack of space and asking for the return of the store built originally as a barrack storehouse. In 1829 and 1830 there were references to the Barrack Master occupying the building. The building, according to the return of October 1830, was still the property of the Ordnance, but "a part of the lower floor 24 ft 6 in x 24 ft 6 in is appropriated for Barrack Stores." It is possible that all stores had been entrusted by this time to the Barrack Master; hence the references to his occupying the building.

The building seems to have been well taken care of. Early in its history, in 1817 and 1818, the building was reported to be badly in need of repairs and estimates were prepared and approved in 1818. In all likelihood they were completed. There is no record of other repairs but in 1829 "The Storehouse is a very excellent wooden building, large and commodious...." Unlike the other buildings around it, it seems to have been kept in good repair, perhaps because it was the property of the Ordnance.

Fuel Yard
The Fuel Yard first appeared on the 1817 map and all subsequent maps (figs. 47-52). It was located around the building identified on the Durnford map of 1823 as the barrack storehouse. The 1817 map shows the boundary of the yard by a dotted line, which may indicate a fence or merely a prescribed limit unfenced.
Immediately after the completion of the war, there was no formal fuel yard at Niagara. The wood was stored in the open and, whether guarded or not, was pilfered by the troops. Sir Frederick Robinson ordered the building of a fuel yard, in 1815, but it was not completed due to the severity of the weather and the multiplicity of the other duties of the engineers. According to van Cortlandt, the Deputy Barrack Master General, there was no fuel yard on the Niagara frontier in May 1818. However, toward the end of July, Falconbridge, the Barrack Master at Niagara, reported that "the Yard in this Garrison, Queenston & Chippawa are tolerably well enclosed." Unless van Cortlandt was misinformed, the yard was built between May and July 1818.

Thereafter there are no references to the fuel yard until 1829, when Captain Philpotts, the Royal Engineer at Niagara, proposed to Routh, the Commissary General, that part of the Fuel Yard be fenced off to form a separate entrance to the Ordnance store house occupied by the Barrack Master. The next year the engineer submitted an estimate "To divide the Ordnance Store from the Fuel Yard by a picket fence," which was, according to the engineer, approved by the Commander of the Forces and confirmed by the Master General and Board of Ordnance. The work was to be done by public contract, the tenders to be opened on 9 August in York. By then, the Commissary General was objecting to the amount of the yard to be fenced off by the Ordnance but his objections do not seem to have had much effect. The maps of 1831 and 1835 show a small yard around the store house within the larger fuel yard (figs. 50, 51, 52). This partition was undoubtedly made during the late summer of 1830.

**Soldiers' Two Storey Barracks**
The building later identified as the "Soldiers' Two Story [sic]
Barracks" first appeared on a map in 1819\(^{152}\) (fig. 48). It did not appear on the map of 1817\(^{153}\) (fig. 47). Therefore it was built in 1817 or 1818. In 1834, there is a return which may refer to this barrack building in which Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Nicolls claimed that it was constructed in 1817.\(^{154}\) (The reference is vague and may possibly be to another building.) The first specific reference to the "New Barrack" at Butler's Barracks occurred on 19 July 1819. Falconbridge, the Barrack Master, listed the repairs that it needed:

To be painted outside
Required 3 locks & Keys & Chimney repaired
Births [sic] to be taken down & properly
refitted Stairs Railed and Porch Door Repaired
a Well to be Sunk for use of the Troops.

It was noted that these repairs had been approved and a duplicate left with Sir Peregrine Maitland to be acted upon\(^{155}\) (Appendix V). Subsequently, in August, the engineer at Fort George prepared estimates for workmanship and material which included repairs to "Mens Old Barracks, New Barracks and New Guard House" at Butler's Barracks and the sinking of a 30 foot well\(^{156}\) (Appendix W). Presumably, this was prepared in consequence of Falconbridge's requisition, but there is no indication that these repairs were actually carried out. In November, Vavasour, the engineer, noted that "...the new Barks. require to be painted".\(^{157}\)

Until 1823, the only specific reference to the new barracks occurred in the autumn of 1820 and the summer of 1821. In the estimates for Butler's Barracks, the Commanding Engineer included provision to "make two new Partitions in the New Privates Barracks...the Partitions in the Barracks are indispensably necessary for the Support of the Ceiling."\(^{158}\) The estimate was marked approved by Dalhousie, but it may not have been carried out that year. In July 1821, Dalhousie directed the Commanding Royal Engineer, Durnford, that "The
Barrack occupied by the troops are to be subdivided into 4 rooms, and the outer stair case to the upper rooms to be enclosed against the inclemancy of weather." Perhaps it was in the summer or autumn of 1821 that the dividing walls of the barracks were put in. As well it seems clear that initially the stairs were not enclosed and that the enclosure, as shown in the Durnford plans, was also added at the same time.

In June 1823, requisitions, estimates, and contracts for various repairs were forwarded to Dalhousie for approval. Included was a requisition from the Barrack Master, Garrett, for the "Men's two story [sic] Barrack".

A new Privy indispensable immediately
Room No. 1 Accoutrement racks for the whole length & Breadth of the Room say 96 feet. One hearth to be laid anew.
No. 2 Room Accoutrement racks for the whole length & Breadth of the Room = 96 feet.
The Rooms and passages to be pointed[?] and plastered where it may be found necessary and a new Door to the passage.160

It is not clear whether Rooms 1 and 2 were on the first or second floor. Since a hearth was to be relaid in Room No. 1 and since Durnford's plan in 1823 indicated hearths only on the ground floor, one may conclude that Room 1, and probably Room 2, were on that floor.161 The contract and requisition were returned approved on 2 September 1823, and were probably implemented thereafter.162 It should be noted as well that the work was to be done by contract and not by the Royal Engineers.

Two brief descriptions and one plan exist of the barracks. In 1823 Durnford had prepared a plan and description. The plan shows a two-storey building with an enclosed exterior stairway leading to the second floor, a fireplace and chimney at each end, and two rooms on each floor163 (fig. 26). The description reads:
The Lower Story [sic] is Composed of Logs on a Stone foundation and the Second of Framed Work 83 x 26 feet and 20 feet to the Wall plate. Shingled. In Good repair.\textsuperscript{164}

In 1825 the Smyth Report contained a brief reference to the building, noting that
The buildings [of Butler's Barracks] are all of wood and one story [sic] high with the exception of one soldiers [sic] barracks which is two stories high, and built partly of wood and partly of brick.\textsuperscript{165}

Thereafter the references were brief. A small estimate for its repair was prepared in 1824 but whether carried out or not is unknown.\textsuperscript{166} For 1826 and 1827 substantial sums were proposed to repair the building,\textsuperscript{167} but both estimates were not authorized "as the troops are to be withdrawn from this Frontier the ensuing Spring [1827]".\textsuperscript{168} The last specific reference occurred in 1830 in a report prepared to show the capacity of the buildings at Niagara: the two storey barracks was said to be capable of containing 100 men in single iron bedsteads.\textsuperscript{169}

**Gun Shed**

The Durnford map identified a building immediately to the north of the Soldiers' Two Story [sic] Barracks as the Ordnance Gun Shed. It first appeared on the 1823 map, but was not on the 1819 map (figs. 49, 48). According to the Durnford report, it was built in 1821.\textsuperscript{171} This is corroborated by a letter in February 1821:

We [the Respective Officers of Ordnance] take this opportunity of mentioning that we observe in the Remarks of the Board
of Survey a shed 100 ft. in length by
25 ft. broad is required to house the
3 Brass 6 Pounders and 5 1/2 in Howr &c
in consequence we request to have His
Lordships [sic] approval for the erection
of the same.172

Thereafter references are slight. In 1823, Durnford submitted
an estimate to paint and repair the building, which likely was
carried out,173 and, in 1826, an estimate for repairs was
prepared which was not approved.174

There are two descriptions of the building which agree
with each other. The shorter is from the Durnford Report:
Framed Building on a Stone foundation,
covered with Shingles & painted
100 by 25 feet and 9 feet to
wall plate. Built in 1821 and in
excellent repair. Painting very
much required to preserve the building....175

Seven years later a survey reported:
Gun Shed - 100 feet long by 25 feet
wide, 9 feet to the wall plate. Is
a Wooden Framed Building, standing
upon a Stone Foundation, clap boarded
and shingled. Part of this Building,
69 feet 6 inches x 25 feet, is used
for storing heavy articles of barrack
stores. The remainder is appropriated
as a Gun Shed and Engine House.176

The plan and elevation show a long, hipped-roof building with
seven bays, each with a double door. Leading up to the bays
was a fifteen foot ramp177 (fig. 27). By 1830, according to
the above description, the main purpose of the building had
been largely superseded. The term "Engine House" implies
that the base's fire engine was kept there.
Miscellaneous Buildings

There were a number of buildings in the Butler's Barracks Complex about which there is very little information. There were a series of small buildings which appeared only on the 1819 map, labelled "Military Huts"178 (fig. 48). Their function is obscure but they may have been some type of storage sheds or even possibly temporary accommodation for the men or the officers. They do not appear after 1819. It is possible they were pulled down, or perhaps they were not of sufficient importance to be included on subsequent maps.

On the 1835 map, to the east of the barrack sergeant's office stood a building licensed to "Sergt. Major Duff 68 Regt."179 (fig. 52). It does not appear on the 1831 map or any other.180 One inference might be that it had been built between 1831 and 1835. It is possible however that the structure was built much earlier and never recorded because it was used for private purposes. In November 1821 when the 68th was at Niagara, Sir Peregrine Maitland reported to the Commander of the Forces that

Colonel Johnston, at my last inspection of the 68th Regiment, submitted to me a request that his Sergeant Major might be indulged with a Licence of Occupation of about an Acre of the Military Reserve.

The Officer of the Royal Engineers having certified the land in question not to be at present required for any Military purpose:

I have to request you will be pleased to submit the subject to his Lordship the Commander of the Forces.181

There is no record if Dalhousie approved or not, but this request could very well be the origin of Sergeant-Major Duff's holding in 1835.
In the various requisitions and estimates there are a number of buildings referred to which it is impossible to identify on the maps. Some of these references may be to buildings already identified. For example, the cook house referred to in 1819 and 1823 could very well be the addition built onto the soldiers' one storey barrack. \(^{182}\)

In 1819 and 1823 a number of individual officer's quarters were cited - were these individual buildings or rooms in existing buildings. It is impossible to say.

Perhaps the most interesting of these buildings is one cited in estimates for 1817. It was proposed to build

A Quarter for Mess man 20 ft. x 12 broad
to be built of Sod and lined & Floored
with Boards, roof shingled....

Provision was made to extend it to 40 feet to accommodate the officers servants and to 62 feet for "a lock-up place for Officers Mess & 2 Stall Stable" \(^{183}\) (Appendix N). There is no evidence whether or not it was built.

Stables
There were a number of stables in the Butler's Barracks Complex. The dragoon stable, built in 1815, has already been noted: it was converted into a hospital. In 1816 another stable, which was being built, was converted into commissariat quarters. To replace it a smaller stable was proposed. \(^{184}\) Possibly this was the commissariat stable described in a report of 1819:

A wooden building 42 feet by 16,
occupied as a stable by the Government Horses, and is capable of containing eight Horses or ten upon emergency. \(^{185}\)
Quite likely this building was the one cited by Durnford in 1823, although the dimensions were slightly different. It was described as a "Framed building on a stone foundation 45 x 15 feet. In good repair. Requires painting and white washing."  

There was another stable between the two commissariat quarters but there is no information concerning it. It first appeared on the 1819\(^1\) map and, except for the Durnford map of 1823, on subsequent maps. It is identified as an "Old Stable" on only the 1835 map\(^2\) (fig. 52).

Stabling seems to have been in short supply at Butler's Barracks. In 1818 two captains of the 70th Regiment, Huxley and Federick, had erected a stable of three stalls with a hay loft above (Appendix T). This they did at their own expense, the cost coming to £20/13/4. During the next year, their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, applied to Sir Peregrine Maitland to have them reimbursed. He pointed out that, except for the commandant's, there was no stable for officers of the line, and that the new stable was both well built and reasonable in cost.\(^3\) There is no indication if Maitland granted his wish. It is also impossible to say precisely where the stable was located or what happened to it.

**Guard House**

Was there a separate building as a guard house? The records at various times speak of a guard house and a guard room. Did this mean a separate house or a room in or attached to the barrack buildings? The latter alternative may have been the case, since on none of the maps is there a building specifically identified as a guard house.

The first reference to a guard house at Butler's Barracks occurred in January 1817, when Henry Vavasour prepared estimates to build it. They were forwarded to the Commander
of the Forces on 25 February and approved sometime thereafter. The structure may have been built sometime that spring. In the autumn of 1818, however, estimates were again submitted to erect a guard house. Durnford noted that it "Might be dispensed with if the new Barrack is to be proceeded on." Two years later the Barrack Master submitted a requisition for the repair of the "Old Guard Room" and the "New Guard Room." Yet four months later the Royal Engineer, Vavasour, wrote that a new guard house was "very requisite" since the building "at present occupied as such being of the most temporary construction."

Thereafter, there were no estimates for new guard houses. In 1823, there was a requisition that the "Guard Room" be painted, the floor repaired, one pair of hinges procured for the window and a staple for the door. In 1825, there was a general estimate, which was not allowed, to repair the "Men's Log Barracks, Kitchen & Guard Room." By 1830, the barrack building was in such disrepair, except for the "Staff Sergt Quarters, Cooking House & Guard Room", that it was not habitable. These last two references suggest very strongly that one guard room was located in the old barracks for the men. Was there a second guard room somewhere else?

One last note of interest regarding places of detention should be mentioned. In 1821, Durnford submitted estimates to erect four solitary cells at Butler's Barracks. These were, he wrote,

Indispensably necessary as Soldiers under Sentence of Solitary Confinement have at present to be sent to the County Goal [sic], where they are occasionally confined two or more in one cell, or in the event of the Goal [sic], being crowded, mixed with the Civil Criminals.

There is no evidence that they were ever built.
Wells
There were at least four wells, probably more, in the Butler's Barracks Complex. The only one for which there are any details was near the barracks for the men. In June 1819, the Barrack Master in his requisitions required a well to be sunk at the newer barracks\(^{198}\) (Appendix V), and the engineer prepared an estimate for a well 30 feet deep, 6 feet in diameter. The well seems to have been a substantial structure. Three and a half toises of stone were included in the estimates. Five hundred shingles indicated that it was to be covered. It was to have two water buckets\(^{199}\) (Appendix W). This probably was the well which was to be cleaned out at Butlers's Barracks in 1826 and was to be repaired in 1827. Both requisitions were disallowed.\(^{200}\)

There was also a well at the Junior Commissariat Officer's Quarters in 1825. It was proposed to cover it in 1826. Did this mean putting a housing over the well or closing it up? Whichever was intended the repairs were not allowed.\(^{201}\) The estimates for 1827 reveal that there were also wells at each of the Barrack Master's quarters and the Senior Commissariat Quarters.\(^{202}\) Beyond this no other information is available concerning these wells.

Fencing Around Butler's Barracks
Were the buildings of the Butler's Barracks Complex enclosed? The maps suggest that there was some kind of fencing around the Commissariat buildings and the fuel yard.\(^{203}\) The 1835 map also shows boundaries around some of the other buildings\(^{204}\) but it is not clear if these were actual fences or merely the proposed limits of the various lots to be leased. The only specific reference to fences occurred in 1822. In May of that year, Colonel Wardlaw submitted an estimate to enclose Butler's Barracks, "...a measure which I conceive
most necessary and beneficial both in regard to the Discipline and health of the Soldiers and the [indecipherable] and regularity of the neighbourhood." Wardlaw proposed that the fence be made from the old picketting of Fort George.

Was Wardlaw speaking of fencing the whole complex or only the barrack buildings? The wording of his letter and that of Maitland's suggest the latter view. Whatever the case, it was not carried out, for most of the pickets from Fort George were found to be rotten or too short. Maitland directed that the work be halted but the pickets were to be collected and stored for some possible future use. None of the maps suggest any fences around any of the barrack buildings, except the 1835 map, and then only around the officers' barracks (fig. 52).
Conclusion

After the War of 1812, the British government faced the problem of preparing a comprehensive plan for the defence of Canada and at the same time substantially reducing the vast sums that the Treasury had been spending for imperial defence. Obviously its decision substantially affected the military establishment at Niagara.

Fort George was clearly seen to be a liability, and, although barracks were thrown up within it to meet immediate needs, it was allowed to crumble into ruin until, by 1823, it had been abandoned. To replace it as the counterpoise to the American Fort Niagara across the Niagara River, a massive fortress was proposed for Mississauga Point. This project proved abortive because of its cost. Instead the field work, tower, and barracks thrown up in 1814 and the next couple of years were forced to serve. Like Fort George, Fort Mississauga shortly became uninhabitable.

To meet the permanent needs of the garrison a complex eventually known as Butler's Barracks was built out of range of the guns of Fort Niagara behind Fort George in the northwest corner of the military reserve. There in the years immediately after the war the Royal Engineers put up barracks for officers and men, commissariat buildings, a temporary hospital, a gun shed, stables, and various miscellaneous buildings to serve the needs of the garrison. Between Fort George and Butler's Barracks, the Indian Council House and the Commandant's Quarters were constructed. In 1823, the Indian Council House became the hospital and probably in 1827 the Royal Engineer occupied the Commandant's Quarters.
After the recapture of Niagara in 1814 the Royal Engineers very quickly established their quarters and yard on the river bank between Fort George and Fort Mississauga. After the war the Commanding Engineer's Quarters was built apparently so well that when Captain Henry Vavasour, the Commanding Royal Engineer, left in 1823 his quarters were given to the commandant at Niagara. As well other buildings were put up to meet the engineers' needs.

The quality of the Commanding Royal Engineer's quarters was in marked contrast to the reported condition of most of the other military buildings at Niagara. In some, particularly in the barracks in Fort George, conditions must have been appalling. Charges were made that the Royal Engineers were building poorly, but it is difficult to judge their objectivity and accuracy. Perhaps of more importance in explaining the rapid deterioration of the buildings was the speed with which they were put up. Most had been constructed between 1814 and 1819. The engineers must have been sorely pressed, indeed, to throw up the various barracks, quarters, storehouses and other buildings which were urgently needed. It is clear, moreover, that green timber was being used. As the wood dried warping and cracking was inevitable. This circumstance no doubt accounts for the comments that buildings only two years old had become uninhabitable.

In 1826, in response to the findings of the Smythe Report in 1825, the garrison at Niagara was reduced to one company. These men were housed in Butler's Barracks. As well reductions were made in the various service establishments. Consequently many of the buildings at Niagara were not being used by the military and some were rented to civilians. In 1836, it was decided to withdraw the remaining company and by December 1837 no troops were stationed at Niagara. The military buildings were deserted, but some of them were being
rented to individuals. By 1837, in the interests of economy and defence, the British had decided to abandon Niagara as a military post.
Appendix A. Estimate of the Expence of Building the Commissariat Store proposed to be Erected at Navy Hall, Fort George 13th July 1815

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 Toise of Stone</td>
<td>@60/ p</td>
<td>L332.11.10</td>
<td>L544.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 Barrels of Lime</td>
<td>@6/3</td>
<td>L462.1.10</td>
<td>22.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144 Perches Mason work</td>
<td>@5/ each</td>
<td>36.0.0</td>
<td>14.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 days Teams</td>
<td>@12/6 p day</td>
<td>9.7.6</td>
<td>7.12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305 Yards Excavation for the Cellar at 16th p yard</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.12.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expence of mason work</td>
<td></td>
<td>L129.10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985 feet of Oak Timber</td>
<td>@1/3 p 100 ft.</td>
<td>L124.1.3</td>
<td>10.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2666 feet of 3/4 Inch Boards</td>
<td>@7/6</td>
<td>10.0.0</td>
<td>10.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6399 feet of 1 Inch Boards</td>
<td>@10/</td>
<td>32.10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3333 feet of 1½ Inch Boards</td>
<td>@15/</td>
<td>24.16.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19800 Shingles</td>
<td>@30/6</td>
<td>29.14.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 lbs Shingle nails</td>
<td>@2/6 p lb</td>
<td>12.10.0</td>
<td>12.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 lbs flooring Nails</td>
<td>@2/</td>
<td>14.0.0</td>
<td>14.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Pane of Glass</td>
<td>@1/</td>
<td>2.8.0</td>
<td>2.8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lbs of Putty</td>
<td>@2/6</td>
<td>0.12.6</td>
<td>0.12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounting for Doors and window shutters</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208 days Carpenters</td>
<td>@7/6 p day</td>
<td>78.0.0</td>
<td>78.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L332.11.10 L462.1.10
(Signed) Geo. Phillpott
Lieu't Roy'l Engineers

Lieu't Co'l Nicoll
Com's Royal Engineers
N: America

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 120, p. 50, Fort George, 13 July 1815.
Appendix B. Estimate of the expence required for building a stable for Fourteen Dragoon Horses, proposed to be erected at this post

( Carpenters Work 190 Days at 10/ per day £95.0.0
Civil ( Civil Masons do____36____do____@10/____18.0.0
( Teams____do____28____do____12/6____17.10.0
£130.10.0

Materials

Twelve pieces of Oak Timber Twenty two feet long twelve by twelve inches square - Two Hundred and Sixty four feet
Four pieces of Oak Timber Eighteen feet long twelve by twelve inches square - Seventy two feet
Twelve pieces of Pine Timber fifteen feet long twelve by twelve inches square - One Hundred & Eighty feet
Twelve pieces of Pine Timber Eighteen feet long twelve by twelve inches square - Two hundred & Sixteen feet
Seventy two pieces of Pine Scantling twelve feet long five by three inches square - Eight hundred and Sixty four feet
Twelve pieces of Pine Scantling ten feet long five by five inches square - One hundred and Twenty feet
Nine pieces of pine Scantling twelve feet long five by five inches square - One hundred and eight feet
One Hundred and Sixty round pickets fifteen feet long to fill in the walls In store at Fort George
Nine thousand, Eighteen Inch pine Shingles
One thousand five hundred feet of two inch pine plank
Two thousand One hundred feet of One and half inch D°
Two thousand two hundred feet of one inch pine Boards
One hundred and forty pounds Six dy nailes
Thirty pounds of twenty dy ditto ditto
Twenty pounds of Thirty dy ditto ditto
Three pair Large HL Hinges
Two pair Small HL do
Three wood Stock Locks
Forty eight panes of Glass 7 by 9
Ten pounds of Putty
Five Toise of Stone
Twenty two Barrels of Lime

£130..10..0

Amounting to One Hundred and Thirty pounds Ten Shillings
Halifax Currency for Workmanship Only

Lieu t Co l Nicols
Com g Roy l Engineer
N: America

George Phillpotts
Lieut Royl Eng

Appendix C. Estimate of the expense required for building an Ordnance Store proposed to be erected at this post.

( Carpenters work 442 Days at 10/p day £221..0..0
Civil ( Civil Masons ditto 40 do 10/ 20..0..0
( Teams do do 12 do 12/6 7..10..0

£248..10..0

Materials

Fifty pieces of Oak Timber Twenty five feet long ten by twelve inches square - Twelve Hundred and fifty feet
Forty two pieces of pine timber twenty five feet Long Eight by ten Inches square - Ten hundred and fifty feet
Eighty two pieces of Pine timber Eighteen feet long eight by eight inches Square - Fourteen hundred & Seventy six feet
Sixty pieces of Pine timber fifteen feet long Three by Six inches square Nine Hundred feet -
Twenty One pieces of Pine timber twenty five feet long eight by Eight inches square - Five Hundred and twenty five feet -
Fourty four pieces of Pine timber nine feet long Six by six inches Square - Three Hundred and ninety six feet -
Four pieces of Pine timber Twenty two feet long Six by eight inches Square - Eighty eight feet -
Nine Thousand four hundred feet of One and half Inch pine Plank
Eight thousand one hundred feet of One inch pine Boards
Five thousand One hundred feet of three quarters D\O
Two Hundred pounds Twenty dy Nails
Fifty two pounds Twelve ditto
two Hundred and Twenty pounds Six dy ditto
Ninety Six panes of Glass 7 by 7
Sixteen pounds of Putty
One Large Iron Stock Lock
One pair hook and Strap hinges
Eight pair Small HL____ditto
Fourteen Toise of Stone
Thirty eight Barrels of Lime
Eighteen Keggs of White Paint
Ten Keggs of Spanish Brown ditto
Thirty pounds Lamp black
Ninety Gallson Linseed Oil
Eight Iron Boults for window shutters
Twenty Thousand Eighteen inch pine Shingles

£248..10..0

Amounting to the sum of Two Hundred And forty eight pounds
Ten shillings Halifax Currency for workmanship Only

George Phillipotts Lieut.
Royal Engineers

Major General
Sir Frederick P. Robinson
Command &c &c &c
Upper Canada

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 390, pp. 128-129, Fort George, 4 Sept. 1815.
Appendix D. Estimate of the Expense required for repairing the Guard House on the Beach

Military Carpenters Work 8 days at 1/9 per day £0.14.0

Materials

Ninety feet of Scantling 3 x 3
One Hundred feet of Inch Boards
One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Two Shingles 18 Inches
Four Pounds of 12\textsuperscript{d} Nails
Six Pounds of Shingle Nails
Four Panes of Glass 7\frac{1}{2} x 8
Half Pound of Putty
One Bushel of Lime
One Sheet of Sheet Iron

£0.14.0

Amounting to fourteen shillings Halifax Currency for workmanship only –

G. Phillpotts
Lt R1 Engr

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 556, p. 89, Fort George, 23 Oct. 1815
Appendix E. Estimate of the Expence required for repairing the Depuiseys Hospital Occupied by the Canadian Regiment

Civil Carpenters work 54 Days at 10/p day £27..0..0
" Masons do 4 do @ 15/ 3..0..0
£30..0..0

Materials

Fifty feet of Scantling 6 by 6
One thousand feet of inch Boards
Five Hundred feet of 1½ Inch do
Five Hundred and thirty Six panes of Glass 7½ by 8½
Sixty pounds of putty
Twenty pounds of 20d nails
Six pair of HL Hinges
Five Hundred Bricks
Two Barrels of Lime

£30..0..0

Amounting to thirty pounds Halifax Currency for workmanship Only

George Phillipotts
Lt Rl Engr

Appendix F. Government Contract Wanted for the Use of the Engineer Department

The undermentioned Materials, to be delivered at Fort Mississauga and Butler's Barracks,

Fort Mississauga
1,000 Feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6 inches square,
  80 do. of three inch Oak Plank,
  330 do. of two inch do. do.
8,500 do. of 1½ inch Pine do.
179,000 Hard Bricks,
116 Toises of Stone,
1,000 Barrels of Lime,
450 Bushels of Charcoal.

Butler's Barracks
120 Pieces of Pine timber 34 feet long 4 x 10 inch square,
123 do. of do. do. 32 do. do. 4 x 10 inch square,
126 do. of do. do. 10 do. 4 x 4 inch square,
113 do. of do. do. 8 do. 8 x 8 inch square,
120 do. of do. do. 23 do. 4 x 6 inch square,
  8 do. of do. do. 29 do. 4 x 8 inch square,
1,000 feet of Pine Timber 8 by 10 inch square,
  500 do. of do. Scantling 3 by 6 inch square,
2,000 do. of do. do. 6 by 12 inch square,
1,900 do. of Red Cedar do. 6 by 6 inch square,
  300 do. of do. do. inch plank,
10,400 do. of do. [?] 2 inch pine do.
22,000 do. of 1½ do. do.
7,100 do. of 1 inch do. boards,
24,500 do. of ¾ inch do. boards,
145 Toises of Stone,
86,000 Hard Bricks,
1,140 Barrels of lime,
  50 Bushels of Hair,
80 Scaffold poles 28 feet long 5 inches diameter, at the bottom and 3½ inches at the top,
80 Bushels of Charcoal.

Sealed proposals from persons wishing to furnish the whole, or part, of the above materials, will be received at this Office, until the 1st of April next. Security will be required for the due performance [sic] of such Contracts, as may be entered into.

Assistant Commissary Gens. Office,
Fort George, 11th March, 1816.

PAC, Newspaper Collection, Spectator (St. David's), 15 March 1816, p. 3.

Note: While it is clear that the bricks, stone, lime, and perhaps the wood to be delivered to Fort Mississauga were intended for the tower, it is not so easy to allocate the materials to be delivered to Butler's Barracks. The materials required do not in any way match with extant requisitions for 1815 or 1816.
Appendix G. Estimate of the expense required for building an addition to the Commanding Engineer's quarter at this post

Civil Carpenters work 7 days 10s per day 3.10.0
Military do 66 " 1s9d 5.15.6
Do Masons 48 " 1.9 4.4.0
Do Smiths 2 " 1.9 0.3.6
Do Labourers 67 " 10½ 2.18.7
£16.11.7

Materials

Three hundred & fifty feet of one & half inch pine plank
One thousand six hundred eighty five feet of 3/4 inch pine boards
One thousand one hundred and ninety four feet of half inch pine boards
Three thousand eighteen inch pine shingles
Three toises of stone
Fifty Barrels of roach lime
Seven Bushels of hair
Sixty pounds of iron
Twelve pounds twenty penny Nails
Thirty pounds twelve penny
Fifty pounds six penny
Six pair of 2½ inch but hinges
Four of 3½ do
Six of 6 inch H do
Six spring bolts

£16.11.7
Amounting to the sum of Sixteen Pounds eleven shillings & seven pence half penny, Halifax currency, for workmanship only.

G Nicolls  
Lt Cl R Engr  
H Vavasour  
Capn Ryl Engineers  

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 394, pp. 110-11, Fort George, 12 March 1816.
Appendix H. Estimate of the Expence Required for fitting up the ComY Store for A Mess Room & Officers Quarters and Erecting A Kitchen the Same

Civil Carpenters Work 229 Days @10/ per day £ 114..10..0

Masons 272 D° @12/6 D° 170..0..0

£ 284..10..0

Materials

Twelve Joists thirty feet long Six by ten Inches Square
Nine Hundred and Twenty feet of Scantling four By Four Inches Square
One Thousand four Hundred & Eighty four feet of Scantling Six By Six Inches Square
Three Hundred and Eighty four feet of Scantling four By three Inches square
Six Hundred and Seventy Two feet of Scantling Six By three Inches Square
Three Thousand five Hundred and fifty Eight feet of Inch and half Pine Boards
One Thousand Eight Hundred feet of one Inch Pine Boards
One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty feet of Three Quarter Inch Pine Boards
Eleven Thousand Pine Shingles
One Hundred & Two Pounds of Twenty dy Nails
One Hundred & Twelve Pounds of Twelve dy D°
One Thousand four Hundred and Twenty Pounds of Six dy D°
Three Hundred & Twenty Panes of Glass 7½x 8½
Thirty Pounds of Putty
Twelve Pair of Butt Hinges
Twelve Door Locks
Six Toise of Stone
Seventy four Thousand Eight Hundred Soft [?] Brick
Eight Hundred and Sixty one Barrels of Lime
Fifty Bushels of Hair
Nine Hundred Pounds of Iron

£284..10..0

Amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty four Pounds
ten Shillings Halifax Currency for Workmanship Only

Signed E W Durnford Lt Co¹
Comg Roy¹ Engr.

Signed Henry Vavasour
Cap’t R¹ Engineers

Appendix I. Estimate of the expense required for sundry incidental Services to be performed at the Barracks at this post viz:
Clearing away clay at the back of the Barracks which renders them damp - Plaistering Crevices of the exterior walls - securing the roofs from leaking &c &c

Workmanship
Military Carpenters 94 days at 1/5 p day __________ L6..13..2
Military masons 20 days at 1/5 p day __________ 1..8..4
Do Smiths ______ 4 days at 1/5 p day __________ ..5..8
Non Com\textsuperscript{d} officers 15 days at 1/ p day___________ ..15..0
Privates_______300 days at 8\frac{1}{2} p day___________ 10..12..6
__________________________ L19..14..8

Materials

Two thousand six hundred and fifty feet of inch pine
Eleven thousand five hundred eighteen inch pine shingles
Fifty one pounds of twenty penny nails
Twenty eight pounds of Twelve penny nails
Sixty six pounds of six penny nails
Thirty eight pair of HL Hinges large size
Sixty two sliding Bolts
Eighteen setts of door Handles and Latches
Five thousand Bricks
Fifty Barrels of lime
Ten Bushels of Hair
One hundred and twenty pounds of Iron of sorts [?]
Six Bushels of Charcoal
Amounting to the sum of Nineteen pounds fourteen shillings
and eight pence currency for workmanship only.

(Signed) E W Durnford Lieut Col
Commg Royal Engineers

Approved
By Command
(signed) TF Addison
Mily Secretary

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, p. 45, Fort George, 30 Sept. 1816.
Appendix J. Estimate of the Expence Required to Erect A Guard House at Butler's Barracks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Carpenters Work</td>
<td>25 Days</td>
<td>£10/ Per Day</td>
<td>£120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Masons</td>
<td>88 D°</td>
<td>£1/9 D</td>
<td>£7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Labourers</td>
<td>150 D</td>
<td>£1/10 D</td>
<td>£6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£26.15.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials

- Three Hundred and Sixty feet of Square Timber
- Twelve by Twelve Inches
- Seven Hundred and Fifty feet of Inch Panel Boards
- Seventy four Panes of Glass $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
- Ten Pounds of Putty
- One Pair of Strap Hinges
- One Bolt
- Twelve Pounds of Twelve dy Nails
- Twenty four Pounds of Twenty dy D
- Five thousand four Hundred Bricks
- Two Toise of Stone
- Thirty Six Barrels of Lime
- Fourteen Hundred feet of Lath Boards
- Twenty five Pounds of Lath Nails

Amounting to the Sum of Twenty Six Pound Fifteen Shillings and Three Pence Halifax Currency for Workmanship only

Approved

- Henry Vavasour
- Capn Ry1 Engineers
- John Wilson
- M. General

Appendix K. Estimate of the Expence Required for to Build Two Centry Boxes at this Post

Civil Carpenters Work 10 Days @10/ Per Day £5..0..0
Military Painters D____2_D__ @1/9 D____ 0..3..6
£5..3..6

Materials

Sixty feet of Scantling Six by Six Inches Square
Fifty feet of two & half Inch Pine Plank
Two Hundred feet of one Inch Pine Board
Four Pounds of Twenty dy Nails
Two Pair of HL Hinges
Two Setts of Handles Latches & Catches
Five Pounds of White Paint
Twenty four Panes of Glass 7 x 9
Three Pounds of Putty

£5..3..6

Amounting to the Sum of Five Pounds three Shillings and Sixpence Halifax Currency for Workmanship Only -

Approved
Henry Vavasour
John Wilson Cap^n Ryl¹ Engineers
M. General G Henderson
Major Comg R Eng.

Appendix L. Estimate of the Expense Required to Build Two Privys at this Post

Military Carpenters Work 72 Days @1/9 Per Day £6..6..0

D Masons D 88 D 1/9 D 7..14..0

D Labourers D 150 D /10/D 6..11..3

£20..11..3

Materials

Two Thousand feet of Inch Pine Board
Nine Hundred and Sixty feet of Scantling four by four Inches Square
One Hundred feet of Pine Scantling Six by Six Inches Square
Forty Pounds of Twelve dy Nails
Twenty four Pounds of Six dy D
Four Pairs of HL Hinges
Three Thousand Eighteen Inch Pine Shingles

£20..11..3

Amounting to the Sum of Twenty Pound Eleven Shillings and Three Pence Halifax Currency for Workmanship Only

G Henderson
Henry Vavasour
Major Com^ R Eng.
Cap^n Ry^1 Engineers

Appendix M. Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held by order of Colonel Grant Commanding the Niagara Frontier, to inspect and report upon the State of the Barracks at Forts George, Missisaga and Butler's Barracks - Fort George the 19th day of June 1817.

Captain Sweeney 70 Foot President.
Lieut. Creighton 70 Foot Members Lieut. Alexander R.E.
" Duncan R.A. Q.Mr Norman 70 Foot

The Court being assembled pursuant to order proceeded to examine the Mess Room and Officers Quarters at Butler's Barracks. - in the Mess Room the Board found the Windows very much broken and Several of the Panes of Glass entirely out-on inspecting the Windows minutely it appeared the Putty had been put on during Frosty Weather which prevented its adhering to the Window frames & the Glass in consequence was liable to be shaken out by any concussion or even by a blast of Wind - the remaining Glass in the Windows is still in that loose state as to render it unsafe to open any of the Windows. - The Fire place in the Mess Kitchen wanted repair in the back part of it, & the rim round the Fire place was deficient several bricks. - Many panes of glass were wanting here also, having been blown, or fallen out. - the Roof not Water proof.

Officers Quarters - under the same roof with the Mess Room

The Board having examined the officers Quarters, found the Partition between Rooms No 1 and 2 to be temporary, & not sufficient properly to separate the two Rooms. - No 3. Room admits the Rain through the Roof, the Plastering broken on the Walls, & the Floor in a broken unfinished state. - the glass not properly fastened in. - The Plaister of the Porch broken & the Porch itself separating from the Building-
N° 5 admits the water through the roof, & the Plaistering broken down. - N° 7. Many Panes of Glass broken and even the frames of the Windows.- the Floor unfinished & in a very bad state of repair. - The Lock out of repair. - TheRooms N° 4. 6 & 8 in the rear, in a similar state to those in front - No Clothes rack to any of the Rooms.- Neither Servants apartment or Kitchen attached to these Barracks.-

Butlers Barracks for the Men

The court found Butlers Barracks totally out of repair & not habitable.- in a very dirty state - the Glass broken out of the Windows & many Panes gone which appeared to have been fastened by small nails & not Putty -

The Wind probably blew many of them out.-

The Hospital (order to be repd pr Estimate-)

The Roof of the Hospital appeared to the Court to be quite out of repair and the rain in Wet Weather comes through in several places.- Several Panes of Glass out for want of being properly fixed in - The Surgery admits the rain in many places.-

Fort Mississauga

The Barracks were found by the Court in a shocking dirty condition - The Births without Boards in the greater part of them - No Locks & Keys on the Doors and the Windows broken.- The panes of Glass badly fastened in with pieces of Tin without Putty - the Arm Racks broken up & destroy[ed] the Floors broken, & the Barracks in their present state not habitable.- the rain overflows the floor of the Barracks in Wet Weather - Many of the doors down for want of hinges.-
The Tower

Locks were found by the Court to be wanting to all the doors of the Tower - the Rooms in a very dirty state - the Boards of several Births wanting and the Brick floor much damaged by cutting Wood upon it - the Windows of the loop holes broken in the West side of the Tower.

Officers Quarters outside the Fort

The Subalterns Quarter under this roof appeared to the Court to leak very much near the Chimney - The Kitchen attached to the Building very Wet and in rainy Weather overflowed in consequence of its being under the level of the ground outside.

Fort George

The Court next proceeded to examine the Barracks at Fort George. the left Wing of the Barracks wanted Glass in the Windows of the first building. - House N° 2 in same Wing occupied as Orderly Room & Guard House wants several panes of Glass - a Board wanting to the Guard Bed. - Front Division of the Barracks occupied as Taylors Shop & Store Room was very much out of repair - the Floor much broken & the side of the House not Water proof.

The right Wing of the Barracks occupied by the Men as Barrack Rooms and School Room was found to admit the Water in many parts of the Roof, the Floors of the Rooms in Wet Weather are overflowed & several Boards wanting to complete the Floors. The Loop holes want Glass throughout this Wing - The Centre Building in a tottering state & only kept up by props. The Births were complete with boards, but the boards
not strong enough to support the weight of the Men. The Frames of the Births are very bad & broken. Several doors lying on the Ground for want of hinges - No Locks in the doors - in N° 4 Room the Chimney much damaged. N° 8 the end Room worse (if possible) than the others under this roof.

James Sweeney
Capt. 70th Regt. Presid. 70th Presid.
Ogden Creighton, Lieut. 70 Foot
Charles Alexander
Lt RE
Alex Duncan Lt R Art’y
Tho Norman Qr M’r 70th

This Report was ordered to be made on the Barracks actually occupied

L. Grant 70
Col

Appendix N. Estimate of the probable expense which will be required to put in good repair the following Barracks at the Post of Fort George. Viz:

In Fort George

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area Specifications</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N° 7 &amp; 9 Men's Barracks</td>
<td>measuring 180 feet by 20-making</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N° 5 Men's Barracks</td>
<td>120 ft by 24</td>
<td>2880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N° 4:5:7: Men's Barracks</td>
<td>273 x by 16 feet</td>
<td>3408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total 9888 feet</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculation

Materials for repair of Seven Men's Barracks

The whole of the Flooring in Fort George Barracks N° 7 and 9. and Butlers N° 5 is decayed and to be laid with ½ Inch plank - will take for the surface 6,480 feet of plank at £5. per thousand say 32 10 "

Add for cills & Sleepers 3,000 ft. at £5. per thousandsay 15 "

About Twenty new windows may be required which, to include the repairs wanting to the others may be estimated at £2. each - For Glass and Workmanship, Shutters &ca say 40 "

100 Barrels of Lime for foundation of cills, repairs of Chimney, and pointing the Log Buildings at 5/- per Barrel 25 "

4 Thousand Shingles for repairs in Roof 4 "

125
4 Cwt of Nails of all Kinds at £7.10:
5 Thousand Bricks at £2 " per 1,000
Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Hooks &c

Total Amount of Materials £168 10 :

Halifax Currency

Workmanship and Labour

One Master Carpenter & one Master Mason at 7/ each per diem for 30 days £21
10 Soldiers, (Carpenters) and 5 Soldiers (Masons) at 1/9 Each per diem for 30 days £39 7 6
10 Labourers (Soldiers) to assist and attend Masons & Carpenters at 9d each per diem for 30 days £11 5

One Subaltern at 4/. and 2 Non-Com’d Officers at 1/6 each per diem for 30 days to Superintend £10 10

For Tools, waste of Materials & other contingencies add £49 7 6

Total Amount for Materials and Workmanship £300
Officers Barracks at Fort Missisaga

Two new Doors with Locks and Hinges at £2 each including every thing  4 "  
The Windows repaired and partitions put up  4 "  
500 Bricks to pave the entrance and 2 Brls. of Lime to point the Logs and paving  2 "  
Workmanship & Labour of Soldiers  4 "  
100 Yards Spouting at 1/6 per yard including Nails Iron & Workmanship, chiefly for Officers new Frame Building at the Gate of the Fort outside  7 10 "  
Six Window Shutters at 15/ each including everything  4 10 "

N.B. This Frame Building was given over to Barrack Department without Spouting or Window Shutters and has suffered accordingly—

Total Am't for Officers Barracks at Missisauga £26 "

Mess Room and Officers Quarters in same Frame Building in Butlers - A New Building never properly finished by Engineer Department

The Glass wanting in every Porch Window - Eight Windows 24 panes each at 1/. per pane including Putty  9 12 "
Workmanship and Labour 28 "
16 Window Shutters (none having been ever [?] provided) at 15/ each including every thing 12 "
Plastering 2 Rooms and finishing the Floor the Barracks having been given over without this being done 3 "
500 feet Lumber and Nails 2 "

Tot: Amount for Frame Building at Butlers £29 "

Kitchen
Repairing Kitchen in Detached Log Building at Butlers Barrack 5 "
The Kitchen was put up by Ass't Surgeon Farnden 70 Reg't at his own Expence & this may make it passable Tot1 Ammount for Kitchen £5 "

Commanding Officers Quarters

Commanding Officers Quarters
Repairing a few of the Window frames - erecting some Shelves and a Lock up place for Public Books and Papers.- Workmanship & Materials 5 "
The Shingling in back part of Roof requires repair - as it leaks and damages the Walls 3,000 Shingles at 15/-per 1000 25 "
10 lbs of Nails at 1/6 "15 "
Workmanship & Labour 3 "
8 yds Spouting at 1/3 per yard "12 "
To repair Stable - 2,000 feet of Lumber 5 " "
Two Windows £1- & one door repaired £..10 1 10 "
Workmanship of Soldiers &c 2 8 "
Small repairs to Shed 1 10 "
Total for Repairs of Quarter & Stable £22 " "

Estimate for Some New Inferior Buildings which are totally Wanting at the Post of Fort George & much required - Viz - Erecting and finding materials for certain [?] conversion [?]

New Inferior Buildings
proposed - being much wanted and none of the description now erected at the Post

Edifices at Butlers for the officers
at ditto for the men 8 " "
at ditto for the Hospital 8 " "
For the Com Officers Quarters 6 " "
£28 " "

A Quarter for the Mess Man to be built of Sod and lined and floored with Boards - roof Shingled - say 2,000 feet of lumber including scantling at £3-per 1,000 feet 6 " "
10,000 at 15/per 1,000 7 10 "
Nails, Hinges, Locks, Bolts, &c 3 10 "
3 Windows with Shutters 3 " "
Foundation of Brick, Chimneys &c including workmanship 6 " "
Labour for Sod Walls two feet thick 20 Soldiers for 10 days at 9d per diem 7 10 "
The same Building continued to
40 feet for Officers Servants 30 " "
The same Building continued to
62 feet for a Lock up place for
Officers Mess 30 " "
Total for Inferior Buildings £121 10 "

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Estimate of repairs at Fort George</th>
<th>Recapitulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£550 exclusive of any assistance from Engineer Department</td>
<td>For Men's Barracks N° 7 &amp; 9 at Fort George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 N° 5 at Butlers &amp; N° 4, 5, &amp; 7. at Missisaga 300 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Officers Quarters at Missisaga 26 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Frame Building at Butlers, Mess Room &amp; C &amp; Kitchen 34 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Commanding Officers Quarters 22 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 New inferior Buildings 121 10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Add for Waste and Contingencies 46 10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Sum required £550 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Halifax Currency
L Grant 70. Lt Col

Appendix 0. A Return specifying the periods on which the Materials for the Tower Estimate were received by the Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When received</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Novemr 1816</td>
<td>300 bushels of charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Decr 1816</td>
<td>3 barrels of Rosin, in lieu of pitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th January 1817</td>
<td>1,792 lbs of iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10,000 30d Nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>87 panes of Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10 lbs of putty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th February &quot;</td>
<td>350 feet of sheet lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>411 feet of oak plank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th April &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>37 1/2 lbs of rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>200 lbs of oakum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th July &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>300 bushels of charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>2 Coils rope of inferior quality for tackles on approved requisitn dated 1st Jan 1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Augt &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>1,411 feet of Oak plank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Septr &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>100 lbs of Tallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>116 barrels of lime, the further delivery stopped by order of Captain Vavasour not being required for that service but since used in the repair of barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d May 1817</td>
<td>80 Gallons oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Commissariat furnished 80 instead of 8 Gallons of oil, the greater part of which is now in the Engineer Store.

Willm Downes  
S R Eng D

Return of Materials required on the enclosed Estimate by the Engineers from the Storekeeper General's Department which were refused to be issued.

12,800 Tinned or Copper nails  
2,200 feet tin or sheet iron  
100 feet________ " lead  
639 lbs square bar iron  
720 lbs 3/4 inch____D°____  
600 lbs 3 inch ____D°____  
28 lbs___12d Nails  
32½ lbs rope  
373 bushels Charcoal  
x 1,440 feet pine scantling 6 by 6 inches square  
x 486 feet " scantling 12 by 12 6 inches square [?]  
x 2500 " _______ Plank  
2 pair butt Hinges  
x 10,000 Bricks  
x 50 Toise of stone  
x 484 barrels of lime  
x 100 Scaffold poles

N.B. The materials marked thus x are not required.

Willm Downes  
S K R E D

H. Vavasour  
Capt Roy Engineers
A Return of several stores which are frequently required by the Department, and are not generally Estimated for.

- Oil Stone.

William Downes
St K R E D

H. Vavasour
Capt n Roy Engineers

Appendix P. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship required to repair and fit up with Shelves &c, the Storekeeper General's Store at this Post agreeable to an Approved requisition dated 6th March 1818.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Days of Civil Carpenters @8/6 per day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68 d° of Military ditto @1/9 d°</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 d° of ditto Masons @1/9 d°</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18 d° ditto Smiths @1/9 d°</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawing 1500 feet of Pine Scantling @2/5 per Hund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3 Days of Non Com'd Officers @1/ per day</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 d° of Privates (Labourers) @10½ d°</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Halifax Currency</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials

500 Cubic feet of Pine Timber+
1600 feet of 1½ inch Pine Plank
3000 Eighteen inch Shingles
80 lbs of 20d Nails
20 lbs of 12d ditto
18 lbs of 60 ditto
3 Stock Locks
1 Pad Lock
7 Pair of 2½ inch Butt Hinges with Screws
6 Six inch Sliding Bolts+
3 Toises of Building Stone
10 Barrels of Lime
112 lbs of flat bar Iron
12 Bushels of Charcoal
12 Panes of Glass 7 x 8
1½ lb of Putty
Amounting to Twenty four Pounds five Shillings for Workmanship only.

N.B. The Articles marked + thus to be furnished from the Engineer Store.

Recommended D.L. Tinling Widdrington Signed Henry Vavasour
M. Gen¹ Com² Capⁿ Ry¹ Engineers

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 123, p. 75, Fort George, 9 March 1818.
Appendix Q. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Store Keeper Generals Store at this post and make a new Porch to the dwelling House.

40 Days of Civil Carpenters ------@7/6 p day------ £15..0..0
114 Days of Military D° -------@1/9 d° ------- 9..19..6
6 Days of Civil Masons -------@10. d° ------- 3..0..0
11 Days of Military D° -------@1/9 d° ------- ..19..3
4 Days of D° Painters -------@1/9 d° ------- ..7..0
60 Days of D° Labourers ------@/10 d° ------ 2..12..6
£31..18..3

Probable expence of Materials ___________________£49..16..5

Materials
30 Pieces of Pine Scantling each 15 feet long 8 x 4
12 D° D° " 10 " " 6 x 6
2 D° D° " 18 " " 8 x 4
16 D° D° " 10 " " 6 x 4
100 feet of 2 inch Oak Plank
500 feet of 1½ inch Pine Boards
200 feet of 1 inch Ditto
1000 feet of Lath Ditto
200 feet of 3/4 inch Ditto
1000 Eighteen inch Shingles
1500 Shingle Nails
61 lbs of 20d Nails
31 lbs of 12d D°
18 lbs of 6d D°
40 five inch Spikes
2 Pair of 3½ inch Butt Hinges with Screws
2 Pair of 2 inch D° D°
2 twelve inch Sliding Bolts with D°
1 Nine inch Iron rim'd Lock
30 Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
3 lbs of Putty
14 lbs of White Paint
2 Gallons of Linseed Oil
3 Toise of Stone
104 Barrels of Roach Lime
3000 Bricks
4 Bushels of Hair

Amounting to Thirty one Pounds Eighteen Shillings and three pence Halifax Currency for Workmanship only.

(Signed) H. Vavasour Capt
Com\(^g\) R\(^l\) Eng\(^r\), N.F.

E.W. Durnford, Lt Col
Comm\(^g\) R\(^l\) Eng

Appendix R. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Barracks at this Post.

Butlers Barracks

136 Days of Civil Carpenters @7/6 p day__________ 51.00.00
22 Days of Civil Masons @10/ d°__________ 11.00.00
30 Days of Military D° @1/9 d°__________ 2.12.6
100 Days of D°. Labourers @...10½ d°__________ 4.7.6
6 Days of Non Com°d Officers @1/ d°__________ 0.6.00

Materials

6,000 Bricks
145 Bushels of Lime
1200 feet of 1¼ inch Pine Boards
4200 feet of 1 inch D°
300 feet of 3/4 inch D°
70 lbs of 20d Nails
30 lbs of 16d D°
50 lbs of 12d D°
5,500 Shingles
25 lbs of Shingle Nails
8 Pair of 2 inch Butt Hinges with Screws
40 Seven inch Spikes
6 Pad Locks Hasps & Staples
3 Setts of Latches & handles
800 feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 4
100 feet of D° 6 x 6
24 Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
3 lbs of Putty
2 Twelve inch Sliding Bolts with Screws
1 Iron rimd Lock
A New Privy

30 Days of Civil Carpenters @7/6 p day ________ 11.5.0
6 Days of Civil Masons @10/___ d° __________ 3.0.0
14 Days of Military D° @1/9 d° __________ 1.4.6
60 Days of D° Labourers @/10½ d° __________ 2.12.6

Materials

4 Toise of Stone
24 Barrels of Lime
1000 feet of Lath Boards
10 Pieces of Pine Scantling each 20 feet long 6 x 6
6 D° D° " 14 D° 6 x 6
30 D° D° " 10 D° 6 x 6
20 D° D° " 10 D° 6 x 4
700 feet of 1½ inch Pine Board
600 feet of inch D°
1000 feet of 3/4 inch D°
26 lbs of 20 d Nails
40 lbs of 12 d D°
70 lbs of 6 d D°
3 Pair of 18 inch Strap Hinges
16 Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
2 lbs of Putty
3 Sets of Latches and handles
Barracks at Fort George

80 Days of Civil Carpenters @7/8 p day_________30..0..0
40 Days of Civil Masons @10/ d° 20..0..0
50 Days of Military D° @1/9 d° 4..7..6
200 Days of Labourers @/10 d° 8..15..0
20 Days of Non Com d Officers @1/ d° 1..0..0

64..2..6

Materials

5000 Bricks
280 Bushels of Lime
2000 feet of Lath Boards
10 Bushels of Hair
50 Pair of 2½ inch Butt Hinges with Screws
3000 feet of 1½ inch Boards
2000 feet of 1 inch D°
10,000 Shingles
150 lbs of 6 d Nails
30 lbs of 12 d D°
95 lbs of 20 d D°
30 lbs of 7 inch Spikes
6 Pair of Strap Hinges
A New Privy

The Expence of Workmanship & Materials the Same as for Butlers Barracks 18.2.0

Barracks at Fort Mississauga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Carpenters</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7/6</td>
<td>26.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Masons</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10/0</td>
<td>20.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military D°</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>3.1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D° Labourers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>6.11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Com'd Officers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1/0</td>
<td>1.0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials

- 6000 Bricks
- 190 Bushels of Lime
- 60 Pairs of 2½ inch Butt Hinges with Screws
- 4 Pair of 2 feet Strap Hinges
- 12 Sets of Latches & handles
- 2500 feet of 1½ inch Pine Boards
- 2000 feet of inch D°
- 8000 Shingles
- 140 lbs of 6d Nails
- 110 lbs of 20d D°
- 30 lbs of 12d D°
- 6 Iron rimd Locks
- 5 Pad Locks Hasps & Staples

Total: 56.17.6
A New Privy

The Expence of Workmanship & Materials
the same as for Butlers Barracks  

\[
\text{£244.12.0}
\]

\[
\text{18.2.0}
\]

Amounting to Two hundred and forty four pounds twelve
Shillings Halifax Currency for Workmanship only.

E.W. Durnford Lt Col  
Comm\(^{2}\) R\(^{1}\) Eng

(Signed) H. Vavasour Capt\(^{n}\)  
Com\(^{2}\) R\(^{1}\) Eng\(^{r}\) N.F.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 401, pp. 21-3, Fort George, 14 Sept. 1818.
Appendix S. Estimate of Expence required to make the requisite repairs on the Barracks at this Post.

For Workmanship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Carpenters</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mily. &quot; 187 &quot; @1/9 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mily. &quot; 319 &quot; @1/5 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons 96 &quot; @1/9 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons 186 &quot; @1/5 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>61/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyers for Sawing 18,938 feet of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Timber @2/5 p' H' feet</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazing 733 Panes @1/3 per Pane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mily Painters 10 Days @1/5 p' Day</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mily Painters 8 &quot; @1/8 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith 24 &quot; @1/5 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinsmith 6 &quot; @1/5 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subaltern Officers 61&quot; @4/- &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Comd. Officers 82 &quot; @1/- &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates 398 &quot; @10 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates 3681/2 &quot; @8 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>01/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jno Samson 61 &quot; @3/-&quot; for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taking charge of Stores &amp; keeping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check-list 9 3 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Workmanship only</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>101/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounting to Two hundred and twenty two pounds, Eighteen Shillings /101/2 for Workmanship only to complete the Repairs in Bk. M's requisition & for add'l new Buildings.

Lewis Grant 70
Col.
Materials

334 feet of Pine Scant 12 x 12
1019 " 1¼ Inch Oak Plank
5100 " 1¼ " Pine Boards
13,924 " 1 " " "
6800 " 3/4 " " "
5500 " Lath "
45000-18 Inch Shingles
49 Bushels of Hair
157½ Barrels of Lime
38,880 Bricks
1 Barrel of Pitch
2 cross-cut saw ) Files
6 Handsaw )
15 Nail ) Gimlets
3 Spike )
18 Window and Door bolts
3 Pairs Hook and Straps )
6 " HL )
15 " T ) Hinges
1 " rise joint )
4 " Table )
10 Iron Latches & Catches
3 Stock ) Locks
2 brass-knobbed )
100 lbs. 9 Inch ) Spikes
150 " 8 "
820 Screws
700-40d Nails
21,500-30d "
10,240-20d "
5,000-16d Nails
26,400-10d "
35,000-4d "
35,396-6d (Shingle) Nails
17,000-4d Nails
81 Sheets of single Tin
171 lbs. sheet Lead
319 " Flat ) Iron
216 " Square )
28 " black Paint
77½ " Putty
23½ Gallons linseed oil
837 Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
5 Paint ) Brushes
12 Whitewash )
1 Toise -

The above materials required to complete the works required by B\textsuperscript{k} M\textsuperscript{rs} Req\textsuperscript{n} for [?] new Buildings of which plan & explanation are sent -

Approved by Command
George Bowles
Military Secretary

Appendix T. Estimate of the Expense required to erect a stable of 3 stalls at Butler's Barracks for Regimental staff Officers there being no other stable for the Officers of the line at the post of Fort George, except the Commandants.

Workmanship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mily. Carpenters</td>
<td>£1/5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>£2 5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Masons</td>
<td>£1/5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>- 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates</td>
<td>£/8½</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>- 14 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount of Workmanship: £3 3 9

Materials

2000 feet of 1 Inch Boards
400 " of Scantling 6 x 6
200 " of 4 x 4
300 " of 2 Inch Plank
4,000 - 18 Inch Pine Shingles
70 lbs of Nails (sizes [?])
2 pair of Hinges
8 panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
1 lb. of Putty
1 Stock lock and key
The Estimated Amount of Materials is £17.9.7½
Total amount of Estimate £20.13.4½

L. Grant 70
Col: Com ² N. Fro²

We declare upon honor, that the Expense in Workmanship and Materials of the stable erected by us has exceeded £20.13.4½ Hx. C. –

Tho² Huxley
Captain 70 Reg⁷
J Tredennick Capⁿ 70ᵗʰ

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 516, pp. 31-2, Fort George, 30 Jan. 1819.
Appendix U. Estimate of the probable Expense of Workmanship and Materials required to make certain improvements on a Log Barrack at Fort George according to accompanying plan.

Workmanship

For Laying 4000 feet flooring at 5/. p 100 feet £10..-.-
For raising the Building 3 feet higher
  taking off Roof and replacing it 7..10..-
For making 240 Light Sashes at 6d p 6..-.-
For Workmanship of 2 Porches 5..-.-
For Sawying 4000 feet of flooring @2/5
  p 100 feet 4..16..8
  Amt. of Workmanship £33..6..8

Materials

One Thousand feet Inch Boards
Five Thousand Shingles
Two hundred and forty Panes of Glass
One hundred and twelve lbs. of Nails (sizes)

The estimated Amt. of Materials is £18..4..6

Appendix V.

Required for Service of the Barrack Department the undermentioned Repairs to the Mens Barracks and Officers Quarters in this Garrison

Viz.

At Fort George

N° 1 Lieut Hind's Qr

v 4 window Shutters
v 3 Stock Locks, for Doors
v Pointing inside and outside
x a porch Erected at the Door
v Chimney Repaired

N° 2 Guard House

a new floor required ) v
a Guard Bed " ) v
2 windows " ) v
the walls pointed ) v

Orderly Room attached

a Lock and Key v
Loop Holes repaired v
Chimney repaired v

N° 3 Tailors Shop

Floor to be repaired ) x
Roof to be D° )

Regimental Store Attach'd

3 windows to be taken out & repaired & refitted
3 p' Shutters with Iron Bar Bolts &c
part of the side lined with Brick
Fireplace closed up for the safety of the Store
a new Door Lock & Key
N° 4 Capt Qr

an Entire New floor )
5 new window frames )
10 pairs hinges for D° ) Floors
2 new Doors ) Windows
1 Lock & Key ) Doors & Chimney
a new Porch ) to be repaired
2 Chinnies to be ) 3 Locks with
repaired ) handles complete
one End to be clapboarded )
the whole to be lathed & )
plastered

N° 5 Cook House

a new Chimney
a new floor
a new Door

N° 6 Artillery Qr

the floor to be laid
fireplace replaced
a Drain to be cut to carry off the water
from the Buildings

Men's Barrs

N° 1
Floor and Roof to be repaired walls to be
pointed

N° 2
Same as N° 1

N° 3
Same as D°

N° 4
Same as D° & 2 pair window hinges

N° 4 [5?]
Same as D° & 4 D° D° Chimney repd

N° 6
Same as D° & Chimney repd & partitiond

Commandants Qrs

v 13 Window Shutters
v 24 panes Glass for Porch windows
v 3 Iron Rimm'd Locks Brass Knobs
v 2 Press Locks
v Kitchen Chimney to be repaired
v a Water Spout Round the Building & two Conductors
v a New Gate at the Entrance

Butlers Barr
- 6 window shutters
- 4 Locks & Keys for Doors
- Porch to be Lathed & plaster'd
- a Bolt for Porch Door
- 2 Chimneys repaired & carried higher
- a water Spout round the Building & conductors

Capt Norths Qr
- Roof to be repaired with Shingles
- 2 New window Shutters required
- 1 New Sash to Kitchen window
- Lock & Key for Door
- 3 Chimneys to be repaired

Pay Master Reid's Qr
- the upper floor to be new laid
- a new window with 4 panes Glass requir'd
- 6 Locks & Keys for the Doors
- Roof to be repaired
- 1 End clapboarded
- 2 Room to be ceiled [?]
- 1 Room up stairs to be painted [pointed?]
- 3 fireplaces repaired
- the whole Building painted [pointed?]
- outside
- a new Porch required
- 5 Window Shutters

Surgeon Reid's Qr
Officers Privy

- a pair hinges for Door Latch and Catch
- a Sash with 4 panes Glass over Door
- Foundation to be repaired with Stone & Mortar
- Foundation to be covered with 2 Inch plank

Hospital

- outside walls to be painted [pointed?]
- upper floor new laid
- 3 new windows to be made thro' the Roof
- a partition to be made and a Door for the Head of the Stairs
- The Store Room to be repaired
- partition to be Lathed and plastered & a new Door Lock & Key
- The Hosp'tl Privy being a nuisance to be stop'd up and floored over and new privy erected at a more convenient place

Mess Room

- To be painted a new Lock & Key required
- Kitchen to be floored with Oak plank
- 3 Locks and Keys required
- Cellar 2 window shutters 1 Lock & Key

Lieut Skene [?] Qr
Lt Archbold "
Ensign McDonald
Lt Minden
Lt Smith

- 1 Lock & Key and 1 window Shutter
- 1 window Shutter
- 1 D° Plaster repaired
- 2 Window Shutters & 2 Locks & Keys
- 1 D° " & 1 Lock and Key
The Building containing the above Rooms & Quarters requires to be painted outside, water spouts and tin conductors erected, and the Porch Windows Glazed.

N° 1 New Barrack
To be painted outside
Required 3 Locks & Keys & Chimney repaired
Births to be taken down & properly refitted
Stairs Railed and Porch Door repaired
a Well to be Sunk for use of the Troops

N° 2 Cookhouse
Chimney repaired & 1 Board required at the End

N° 3 Servants Kitchen
Chimney to be repaired
A new floor to be laid
the wall to be painted [pointed?]

N° 4 Band Room
2 Chimneys want Repairs
Floors D°
8 pair Window Hinges
a porch door & a Catch for the Latch required
foundation repaired

N° 5 Old Guard Room
Floor and Chimney to be repaired
2 pair Window Hinges

N° 6 New Guard Room
Guard Bed wanted
Plastered inside

Doctor Williams' Quarter
Require 4 Window Shutters
Chimney piece [?] & inside Doors painted
Mississagua Commenced
Captains Quarter outside the Fort
Roof to be Repaired and Water Spouts Round the Building
4 Iron Rimmed Locks and Keys required
8 - four Inch Bolts
Upper floor to be ceiled with Lath & plaster
The Porch to be plastered
Kitchen to have a new floor laid below & the same above
the Frame to be filled in with Brick
a new Porch Erected to the Door
Mr. Bloods Qr. Two Locks & Keys required
Mr. Nasons Qr. Required 2 New Doors, Locks Keys,
Latches, Catches & hinges
" 4 window Shutters with hinges &c
" 4 Pair Hinges for the windows
" Loopholes to be repaired or stopt up
" Chimneys to be repaired
" Walls to be pointed all round
The whole to be whitewashed

Guard Room
Walls to be painted and Stove
place [?] shut up with Brick

Men's Barracks

N° 1
The floor to be repaired, two hearths
laid the walls pointed and a porch
with two arm Racks therein, to be erected
at the Door

N° 2
Required, a new Door compleat the
floor Repaired and a new floor for the
Porch - A Double Chimney to be built, &
the walls painted,
Clothe Racks to all the Barracks at Missagua

No 3
The walls to be painted - 2 pair of hinges for the Windows

No 4
Walls to be painted [pointed?] - 2 p^r Hinges for Windows Loopholes repair'd

Cookhouse
Totally in Ruins and not worth bestowing any repairs on it -

No 5
The Floor, Chimney and Loopholes to be repaired
The walls to be painted [pointed?] all round -
Eight pair hinges required for the windows

John K Falconbridge
B M

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, pp. 27-32, Fort George, 19 July 1819.

Note: It is difficult to determine at times whether the walls of the various buildings are to be painted or pointed.
Appendix W. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Barracks at this Post.

Fort George

Commandants Quarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 Days of Civil Carpenters at 7/6 per day</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Day of Civil Masons at 10/ d°</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Days of Military Masons at 1/9 d°</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Days of Military Laborers at /10 d°</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials

Two hundred feet of 1½ inch Pine boards
Two hundred feet of inch Ditto
Two hundred feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6
Five pieces of Scantling each 12 feet long 4 x 4
Twenty six pair of 6 inch H Hinges with wood screws complete
Forty four Dozens of 1 inch wood screws
Twenty Six four inch Bolts
Three 9 inch Iron rimed Locks with Handles &c
Two Cup board Locks with wood screws
Twenty ten inch Spikes
Twenty four feet of Tin Conductors
Twenty four panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
Three lbs of Putty
Fourteen lbs of White Paint
Two Gallons of boiled Linseed Oil
One Pair of Strap hinges 3 feet long, with hooks & rivets
One 12 inch Bolt
One Latch and handle
Eight lbs of 20th Nails
Two lbs of 12th Nails
One thousand Bricks
Three Barrels of roach Lime
Three Bushels of Hair
Probable Am\textsuperscript{t} of the Expence of the Materials 20..0..7

Officers Quarters
13 Days of Civil Carpenters at 7/6 per day 4..17..6
1 Day of Civil Masons at 10/ d\textsuperscript{o} 0..10..0
6 Days of Military Masons at 1/9 d\textsuperscript{o} 0..10..6
11 Days of Ditto Labourers at /10 d\textsuperscript{o} 6..7..7\frac{1}{2}

Materials
Three hundred feet of 1\frac{1}{2} inch Pine Boards
Two hundred feet of 1 inch Ditto
One hundred feet of 3/4 inch Ditto
Twenty Panes of Glass 7\frac{1}{2} x 8\frac{1}{2}
Three lbs of Putty
Six Iron rimed Locks with Handles &c Complete
Eighteen lbs of 20\textsuperscript{d} Nails
Ten lbs of 12\textsuperscript{d} Nails
Four hundred Bricks
Three Barrels of roach Lime
Six Sheets of Iron
Probable Am\textsuperscript{t} of the Expence of Materials 6..18..3

Guard House, Orderly room,
Regimental Store, Cooking House
Artillery and Line Barracks.
18 Days of Civil Carpenters at 7/6 per day 6..15..0
9 Days of Civil Masons at 10/ d\textsuperscript{o} 4..10..0
15 Days of Military Ditto at 1/9 d\textsuperscript{o} 1..6..3
35 Days of Ditto Laborers at /10\frac{1}{2} d\textsuperscript{o} 1..10..7

Materials
Five hundred feet of 1\frac{1}{2} inch Pine Boards
Fifty feet of 1 inch Pine Boards
Six hundred feet of 3/4 inch Ditto
Thirty three lbs of 20d Nails
Nine lbs of 12d Nails
Six lbs of 6d Nails
Eighteen panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
Two lbs of Putty
Six Stock Locks & Staples
Two Latches & handles
Two Pair of H Hinges (12 inch strap)
Three pieces of Scantling each 12 feet long 6 x 6
One thousand One hundred Bricks
Ten Barrels of roach Lime
Four Bushels of Hair
Six Sheets of Iron
Probable Am't of the Expence of Materials 13..11..2

Butlers Barracks
Officers Quarters & Mess House
72 Days of Civil Carpenters at 7/6 per day 27..0..0
113 Days of Civil Painters @7/6 d° 42..7..6
14 Days of Civil Masons @10. d° 7..0..0
16 Days of Military Ditto @1/9 d° 1..8..0
39 Days of Ditto Labourers @../10 d° 1..9..9

79..5..3

Materials
Eight Iron rim'd brass Knob Locks
Nine hundred and thirty feet of 1½ inch Pine Boards
Three hundred & thirty feet of inch Ditto
Three hundred feet of 3/4 inch Ditto
Forty two Pairs of H Hinges (6 inch)
Forty two four inch Bolts
Seventy two Dozen of 1 inch Wood Screws
Forty lbs of 20d Nails
Two thousand Shingles
Two thousand Shingle Nails
Five hundred and fifty six lbs of White Paint
Two hundred & fifty lbs of Black Paint
Fifty six lbs of Brown Paint
One hundred & forty five Gallons of boiled Linseed Oil
Seven Gallsons of Spirits of Turpentine
One thousand Bricks
Ten Barrels of roach Lime
Three Bushels of Hair
Twenty Sheets of Iron
Fifty lbs of Bar Iron
Probable Am† of the Expence of Materials 168..9..6

Mens Old Barracks, New Barracks
and New Guard House

13 Days of Civil Carpenters at 7/6 per day 4..17..6
44 Days of Civil Painters @7/6 d° 16..10..0
8 Days of Civil Masons @10/ d° 4..0..0
10 Days of Military Ditto @1/9 d° 0..17..6
65 Days of Ditto Labourers @/10½ d° 2..16..10½

Materials
Eight New Stock Locks & Staples
Twelve pair of 6 inch H Hinges
Eight Dozen of 1 inch Wood Screws
One hundred & fifty feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6
Four pieces of Ditto each 12 feet long 6 x 6
Eight hundred feet of 1½ inch Pine Boards
One hundred feet of 1 inch Ditto
Thirty lbs of 20th Nails
Three hundred & twenty eight lbs of White Paint
Fourteen lbs of Black Paint
Forty five Gallons of boiled Linseed Oil
One thousand five hundred Bricks
Twelve Barrels of roach Lime
Four Bushels of Hair
Probable Am\textsuperscript{t} of the Expence of Materials \textbf{57..11..6}

A New Well 30 feet deep 6 feet diameter
6 Days of Civil Carpenters @7/6 \textbf{2..5..0}
Excavation by Civil Contractor \textbf{10..0..0}
\textbf{12..5..0}

Materials
Two hundred feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6
Two hundred feet of 1 inch Boards
Five hundred Shingles
Thirty lbs of 20\textsuperscript{d} Nails
Twelve lbs of 12\textsuperscript{d} Nails
Three lbs of Shingle Nails
Eighty four feet of Chain
Two Water Buckets
Three and a Half Toises of Stone
Four Barrels of roach Lime
Probable Am\textsuperscript{t} of the Expence of Materials \textbf{8..14..0}

Fort Mississagua
Officers Quarters
39 Days of Civil Carpenters at 7/6 \textbf{14..12..6}
9 Days of Civil Masons at 10/ \textbf{4..10..0}
9 Days of Military Ditto at 1/9 \textbf{0..15..9}
22 Days of Ditto Labourers @../10\textsuperscript{½} \textbf{0..19..3}
\textbf{20..17..6}

Materials
Two hundred feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6
Eleven hundred feet of 1\textsuperscript{½} inch Pine Boards
Three hundred feet of 1 inch Ditto
Two hundred feet of 3/4 inch Pine Boards
Two thousand Shingles
Twenty four feet of Tin Water Conductors
Eight brass Knob Iron rim Locks
Eight Hooks and Eyes
Two Pair of 12 inch HL Hinges
Thirty lbs of 20d Nails
Sixteen lbs of 12d Nails
Twelve lbs of 6d Nails
Thirty 10 inch Spikes
Twenty panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
Three lbs of Putty
Three hundred Bricks
Six Barrels of roach Lime
Eight Sheets of Iron
Probable Am² of the Expence of Materials 20..18..6

Guard House
2 Days of Civil Carpenters @7/6 pr day 0..15..0

Materials
One hundred feet of 1 inch Pine Boards
Nine Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½
One lb of Putty
Four lbs of 20d Nails
Probable Am² of the Expence of Materials 0..17..3

Probable Am² of the Expence of the Whole of the Materials 6177..17..4½

Amounting to One hundred & seventy seven pounds, seventeen Shillings & four pence halfpenny Halifax Currency for Workmenship Only.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, pp. 33-8, Fort George, Aug. 1819.
Appendix X. Estimate of Sundry Repairs &c &c required to be
done to the two Commiss Officers Quarters at Fort George
together with Probable Expence of the same August 4 1819

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probable Amount of Materials</th>
<th>Probable Amount of Total Workmanship Amt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To make a Porch to the Front Door of the New Offrs Qrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 feet of Inch &amp; half Boards</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 D° of Inch D°</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 D° of 3/4 D°</td>
<td>4 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 D° of Pine Scantling 6 x 6</td>
<td>3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 D° of Ditto 4 x 4</td>
<td>7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Pine Shingles</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Pounds of Putty</td>
<td>3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pairs of HL Hinges</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 twelve Inch Bolts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ironed Rim'd lock handle</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Pounds of Nails assorted</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 6 9</td>
<td>4 6 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Days Military Carpenters at 1/9 per day</td>
<td>1 6 3 1 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To repair the roof of the House and Cellar and make a ? Porch at the back door</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 feet of Pine Scantling 4 x 4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 D° of Inch boards</td>
<td>1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 D° of 3/4 D°</td>
<td>7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 Shingles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Pounds Shingle Nails</td>
<td>2 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 D° 12 dy D°</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Panes of Glass 7½ x 8½</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Pounds Putty</td>
<td>3 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Pair of HL Hinges 7
1 Set of latches & handles 3 6
\[=8 \ 18 \ 4\frac{1}{2}\] 8 18 4½

20 Days of Military Carpenters at 1/9 Per day 1 15 0 1 15 0
To repair the floors of the bed & Sitting Room
96 feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6 7 2
150 D° of Inch & half Boards 11 3
500 - 20^d Nails 10 0
\[=1 \ 8 \ 5\] 1 8 5

6 Days Military Carpenters at 1/9 10 6 10 6
To fence in the Yard 400 feet long & 6 high
2500 feet of Inch Boards 6 5 0
40 Posts [?] 12 feet long 8 x 8 3
800 feet of Scantling 3 x 4 2
2 pair of Gate hinges & rivets 1 15
2 D° Hooks & Staples 5
200 Spike Nails 15
50 Pounds 12^d Nails 2 10 0
\[=16 \ 10 \ 0\] 16 10 0

20 Military labourers @/10\frac{1}{2} d 6 2 6 6 2 6
60 Carpenter @1/9
To paint the outside & inside of the house
168 pounds of white lead 7 1 0
40 D° of Black D° 2 0 0
24 Gallons of Boiled linseed Oil 15 0 0
2 Gallons Spirits Turpentine 15 0
2 Pounds lamp black 5 0
2 large Paint brushes 9 0
2 Small D° 5 0
\[ \underline{25 15 0} \]

30 days Military Painters at 1/9 per day 2 12 6
\[ \underline{2 12 6} \]

For the Junior Officer Quarters

For a well 30 feet deep There being no water near the house
2 Toise of Stone at 80/ 8 0 0
200 feet of Pine Scantling 6 x 6 15 0
200 D° of Inch Board 10 0
500 Shingles 5 0
15 Pounds Nails 15 0
64 feet of Chain 1 17 6
2 Buckets 15 0
\[ \underline{13 7 6} \]

Digging & with Stone 7 10 0
\[ \underline{7 10 6} \]

For a Cellar & Vegetable House
400 feet Pine Scantling 6 x 6 1 10 0
150 D° D° 4 x 4 7 6
800 D° Inch Boards 2 0 0
350 D° 1/2 D° 14 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)
3000 Pine Shingles 1 10 0
4000 Shingle Nails 2 0 0
600 12\(^{dy}\) Nails 6 0
500 20\(^{dy}\) D° 5 0
2 Pair Strap Hinges & Hooks 3 6
1 12 Inch Stock lock 7 6
4 Toise of Stone 16 0 0
8 Barrels of lime 1 10 0
\[ \underline{L26 14 4\frac{1}{2}} \]

26 14 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)
20 Days Military Carpenters @1/9
£/..15..0
20 D° D° Masons " 1/9 1..15..0
40 D° D° Labourers /10½ 1..15..0

To repair the Roof & make Window Shutters
130 feet of Pine Scantling 4 x 4 7 3
150 do of 1½ inch board 11 3
400 D° of Inch D° 1 0 0
3000 Shingles 1 10 0
3500 Shingle Nails 1 15 0
300 12 dy Nails 4 6
16 Pair of HL hinges 2 16 0
16 Pair Inch round Bolts 2 0 0

£ 10 4 0

30 Days Military Carpenters @1/9 ea 2 12 6
For a Porch to the Front Door
200 feet of Inch & half Board 15 0
100 D° Inch D° 5 0
100 D° 3/4 D° 4 9
50 D° pine Scantling 6 x 6 3 9
150 D° D° 4 x 4 7 6
500 Shingles @10/
24 Panes Glass 12 0
3 Pounds of Putty 3 9
2 Pair of Hinges 7 0
2 Twelve Inch bolts 2 0
1 Iron rim'd lock & handle 9 0
12 lbs Nails Assorted 12 0

£ 4 6 9

15 Days Military Carpenters a 1/9 1 6 3
To Paint the House inside & out
140 Pounds white lead [?] 5 17 6
30 D° black D° 1 10 0
20 Gallons Boiled Oil 12 10 0
1 Gall Spirits Turpentine 7 6
1 lb lamp black 2 6
2 large Paint Brushes 9 0
2 Small D° 5 0
£21 1 6

22 days Military Carpenters a 1/9 per day 1 15 0 1 15 0
For a Wood Shed & [? or] Cart-house
300 feet Scantling 6 x 6 1 2 6
1500 D° Inch Boards 3 15 0
2 Pair Strap hinges 7 0
1 Stock Lock 7 6
1500 - 20°Nails 1 5 0
£6 17 0

14 Days Military Carpenters 1 4 6 1 4 6
For a Privy not having one to the House
25 feet Scantling 6 x 6 1 10½
100 D° D° 4 x 4 5 0
250 D° Inch Boards 12 6
300 - 12°Nails 3 6
200 - 20° do 4 0
2 pair HL Hinges 7 0
1 Stock lock 7 6
£21 4 ½

6 days Military Carpenters a 1/9 10 6 10 6
£32 10 6 174 11 6

The Total Expence of Materials is £142 1 0½

D° of Workmanship 32 10 6
£174 11 6½

H Hill A C Gen

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 124, pp. 158-61, Fort George, 4 Sept. 1819.

Note: The document has two dates attached to it, 4 Aug. and 4 Sept.
Appendix Y. Report of works indispensably required to be performed on the Niagara Frontier, with remarks on the present State of the Barracks and other public buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Report &amp;c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fort George</strong></td>
<td>of a most temporary construction, and all of them requiring more repairs to render them in any degree comfortable than the buildings are worth, as the logs composing them are much decayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers and men's Barracks</td>
<td>Very much required, those at present in use being of a temporary construction, and scarcely capable of affording protection from the inclemency of the weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Sentry boxes</td>
<td>Very much wanted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Cooking House</td>
<td>Indispensibly requisite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Privy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butlers Barracks</strong></td>
<td>With the exception of the mess building are all of a most temporary construction and going fast to decay: many of them are not worth repairing, - the erection of new Quarters will be less expensive than the repairs of the present miserable huts - some of the officers at present occupying them have been obliged to expend large sums of money in repairs at their own expense, yet they are still scarcely habitable. - Painting the whole of the mess Building is required for its preservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Buildings/Structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mens Barracks</td>
<td>The log buildings in a very bad state - the logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Formerly a Dragoon Stable the logs of which are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quite rotten - this building is not worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>repairing, and has been the source of half the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>diseases of this post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Cooking house</td>
<td>All very requisite - the buildings at present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Privy</td>
<td>occupied as such being of the most temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Guard house</td>
<td>construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Mississauga</td>
<td>The remarks made on Fort George Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers and Mens</td>
<td>Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Cooking House</td>
<td>Very requisite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Privy</td>
<td>Very much required for the preservation of many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Sentry Boxes</td>
<td>valuable stores that must eventually go to ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Ordnance Store</td>
<td>for want of the necessary covering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Gun Shed</td>
<td>Nothing done at these posts. - In the event of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>their being occupied by Troops the repairs &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>included in the last annual Estimate still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>requisite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenston</td>
<td>Engineering Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippawa</td>
<td>New Blacksmiths Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Erie</td>
<td>New Carpenters Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>office and Store</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sums of money granted for the repairs of the Barracks at this place have been intrusted to the Superintendence of the Commandant for the last two Seasons. It is not therefore in my power to give a detailed account of the repairs &c during that period. From a late very minute examination of the buildings it appears that it will be no economy to continue that system of repairs the log huts occupied by the Soldiers are considered by the medical officers as the principal cause of the intermittent fever. The expenses which have been incurred for the repair of Barracks at this post during the last four years have amounted to a Sum very nearly equal to the construction of a new comfortable and permanent establishment sufficient for the present Garrison.

(Signed) Henry Vavasour
Capt Comm^R l Eng
N.F.

Appendix Z. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship and Materials required to Build an Office for the Commanding Royal Engineer at this post.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Description</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Carpenters Work</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Masons Work</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Painters Work</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Labourers Work</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Expence of Materials</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Materials**

- Fifteen pieces of Pine Scantling each 22 feet long 6 x 4 = 3.6.0
- Fifteen Ditto each 22 feet long 8 x 4 = 5.8.0
- Thirty Ditto each 12 feet long 6 x 4 = 3.12.0
- Six hundred feet of 1 1/4 inch Pine Plank = 1.10.0
- Six hundred feet of 1 inch Pine Boards = 1.7.0
- Six hundred feet of 3/4 inch Ditto = 1.2.6
- One thousand feet of Lath Boards = 1.17.6
- Twenty pounds of 20 dy Nails = 16.8
- Twenty pounds of 12 dy Nails = 16.8
- Twenty pounds of 10 dy Nails = 16.8
- Forty lbs of 6 dy Nails = 1.13.4
- Twenty four pounds of 4 dy Shingle Nails = 1.0.0
- Four thousand Shingles = 1.10.0
- Six pair of 9 inch HL hinges = 15.0
- Three pair of 3 inch Butt Hinges with Screws = 7.6
- One Iron Rim'd Lock = 10.0
- Two brass Knob'd Locks = 15.
- Twenty eight pounds of White Paint = 1.5.0
- Sixteen pounds of Black Paint = 2.8.0
- Seven Gallons of Linseed Oil = 4.7.6
- One hundred and Sixty eight Panes of Glass 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 = 4.4.0
- Twenty lbs of Putty = 10.0
Six Window Bars with Bolts Complete 1..10..0
Five thousand New and Seven thousand old Bricks
Two Toise of Stone 4..0..0
Ninety Barrels of Roach Lime 16..17..6
Eight Bushels of Hair 15..0

£63.....10

£63..13..9

Amounting to Sixty three pounds, thirteen Shillings and Nine
pence Halifax Currency for Workmanship only.

E.W. Durnford Lt Col
Com² R E

Henry Vavasour
Capⁿ Ry¹ Engineers

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 413, pp. 29, 60, Fort George, 28 April 1822.
Appendix AA. Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship and Materials required to convert a part of the Log Barracks in Fort Mississauga into four Cells for solitary Confinement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Carpenter Work</td>
<td>£5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Expence of Materials on the spot</td>
<td>£9</td>
<td>19 19½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials

- Fourteen pieces of Pine Scantling each 14 feet long 8 x 4  £1.10.0
- Three hundred and fifty two feet of Pine Plank each Sixteen feet long and 6 inches thick  2.12.6
- One hundred and fifty feet of inch Boards  .5.7
- Twenty pounds of 30_d Nails  .16.8
- Ten pounds of 10_d Nails  8.4
- Four pair of Hook and Strap Hinges with rivets  1.0.0
- Four Pad Locks, Bolts and Staples  1.0.0
- Five Hundred feet of 1½ inch Pine Plank  1.10.0
- Twenty pounds of 20_d Nails  .16.8

Amounting to Five pounds, fifteen Shillings, Halifax Currency for Workmanship only

P Maitland
M Gen

Henry Vavasour
Cap’n Ry¹ Engineers

Estimate 3_d July App_d for Converting a part of above Barracks into Six Cells for Solitary Confinement – Amount  £39-2-9

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, p. 75, Fort George, 19 July 1822.
Appendix BB. Required for the service of the Barrack Department the undermentioned repairs &c to the different Barracks and public Buildings at this Station Viz -

**BUTLER'S BARRACKS**
Captain Hetherington &
Doctor Ferguson's Quarters

The roof to be thoroughly repaired with shingles and a saddle board placed thereon. a new panel door. Locks & keys for two doors. The Back door & threshold to be repaired. The sitting [- room ?] fireplace to be repaired. The window blinds to be repaired and painted green. The new shingles and the doors to be painted.

**Officers' Messroom, Kitchen and Six Subalterns' Quarters**

Mess Room. The plaster to be repaired and the Room whitewashed & color'd Ten Brass Knobs & six Locks & Keys for the sideboards, a pannel'd door for the cellar with Lock Key & hinges.

Subalterns Quarters. N° 1 [?] 7. Two new Bolts for a window & one bolt to be altered and a window shutter to be painted green, a latch and Catch for a porch door new steps at entrance, a porch floor to be new laid 4 x 8 feet, plaster 12 feet by 18 inches to repair. The mess room to be shingled on the roof where requisite, & the new shingles painted. The water spout to be repaired at the joint where it leaks. The Officers rooms to be whitewashed and colored. Four porches to be boarded where the windows are not required & the boards to be painted. Four Locks & Keys for the Officers Room doors.
Mess Kitchen. The floor and Kitchen door to be repaired and wall pointed[?]. An iron door for the oven, a new windowsash 20 Lights of 7 x 9 glass.

Commandant's Quarters

The ceiling of the Sitting Room to get a coat of plaster, the part round the Stove to be repaired, and the walls to be color'd. No 2 Room. The plaster to be repaired and the walls color'd. The Bedroom to be colored and the door lock repaired. The ceiling of the Hall to be plastered and the walls cleaned. The store room to be color'd, the Ceiling whitewashed and one new paneled door. The Kitchen floor 16 x 17 feet to be laid and the ceiling 17 x 20 feet to lath & plaster. The plaster on the wall to be repaired. The front porch to be painted. Seven pairs of window blinds to be hung. The woodwork inside the House to be painted. The roof to be shingled with the Exception of the West Wing, the Kitchen and pantry. A new eave trough 30 feet long. The kitchen porch and the threshold of the outdoor to be repaired, and two Locks and Keys for the doors.

Upstairs. The passage floor 6 x 18 feet to be newly laid. The Stairway to be Lathed and plastered. The underpart of the window to be boarded. One Cupboard to be repaired and four Locks and Keys for the Cupboards.

The stable. The floor to be repaired with 120 feet of 3 Inch plank. A new Oat Bin and two Stalls. A windowsash to repair four panes of glass. The fence to be repaired, the materials of the old fence being rotten and broken down.

Sergt Masons Quarters

The fireplace to be repaired. The roof to be repaired with Shingles & the new Shingles painted and two Locks and Keys for the doors.
Commissariat
Quarters and Office

The Roof and Siding Boards to be painted. The same being indispensable.

Men's Two Story
Barrack

A new Privy indispensable immediately.
Room N° 1 Accoutrement racks for the whole length & Breadth of the Room say 96 feet. One hearth to be laid anew.
N° 2 Room Accoutrement racks for the whole length & breadth of the Room = 96 feet. The Rooms and passages to be pointed[?] and plastered where it may be found necessary and a new Door to the passage. Forty Births to be bottomed in the different Barracks at Butlers.

Men's Barrack
Near the Hospital

Accoutrement Racks = say 60 feet, a door to be repaired. The old floors to be repaired. The passage floor to be laid over 8 x 24 feet. Five pairs of hinges for the windows, and five window bolts. The Rooms to be pointed[?] and plastered.

Guardroom

The walls to be pointed[?] and the floor repaired. One pair of hinges for a window and a Staple for the door.

Tailor's Shop

One hearth to be repaired, one pair of hinges and two bolts for the windows.
Cook House

The roof to be repaired with Shingles. The walls to be pointed, and three fireplaces to be repaired.

FORT MISSISSAGUA

One Captain and two Subalterns' Quarters

One stock lock and key, two Latches and Catches for the doors. Four Bolts for the window shutters. The plaster to be repaired and the rooms color'd. The roof to be repaired with shingles. An Officers' small Privy to be made, none on or near the premises.

Men's Log Barracks

No 1. Accoutrement racks to be erected = 129 feet One new batten'd door to be made. The floor to be repaired. The roof to be repaired with Shingles. 

No 2. Accoutrement Racks to be erected - 129 feet The porch and one Door to be repaired. The Roof to be repaired with Shingles. Forty Births to be bottomed at Mississagua

No 3. Accoutrement Racks to be erected = 180 feet Three new window sashes each 9 Lights of 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 Glass. Two new Battened doors with hinges latches & catches. The porch and two doors to be repaired. The loopholes to be repaired and boarded up where much broken & the light not required.

Guard Room

The Guard Bed to be removed to the end of the room, and Two partitions to be thrown up, one of 14 feet long 6 1/2 feet
high the other 11 feet long and 6 1/2 feet high, and proper holes to be made through the partitions &c for a stove pipe. Two new Batten'd doors with hinges Latches & Catches.

Cooking House

The chimney to be repaired. The walls to be lined with 800 feet of Inch Boards. Two Sliding Windows of six lights each with hasps hinges for the same. One Stock lock and Key and a pair of hinges for the Door.

Cell

One stock lock & key and an Iron Bolt for the door.

Beach Guard

A new Guard Bed and a privy door to be made.

R B Coles
Major 76th Regt
A. Garrett
Barrk Master

P Maitland
M G[l]

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, pp. 125-7, Fort George, 12 June 1823.
Appendix CC. Estimate of the materials workmanship &c actually required for the repairs for the several Officers Quarters and men's Barracks &c at this Station, as per accompanying Requisition dated, Fort George 12th June, 1823.

**BUTLERS' BARRACKS**

Estimate of the expence for materials and workmanship for the building of a Privy 16 x 8 feet & 8 feet posts with two windows and two doors and to be sunk 6 feet with a good Stone wall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twenty two Thousand shingles at p M 7/6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8 5</td>
<td>25 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Thousand feet of 1 Inch boards at p M 40/-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Thousand feet of 1 1/4 In Plank at p M 50/-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Thousand feet of 1 1/2 In Ditto at p 60/-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty two feet of pine Timber for an eave trough</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One hundred and twenty feet of 3 In Plank at p Hund. 15/</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One hundred pounds of 12 pny nails at p lb 7(\frac{1}{2})d</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3 2 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty pounds of Shingle nails at p lb 16 7(\frac{d}{d})</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 11 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixteen panes of window Glass at p pn 6(\frac{d}{d})</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty Barrels of Lime at p Bb(\frac{1}{l})</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3/9 7 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Thousand of Brick at p M 22/6</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1 2 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing Sand water &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Large Door Locks with Brass Knobs p ? at 7/6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Brass Knobs &amp; Locks for the Sideboard</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve window Bolts, Iron, at p ? 1/3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty one pairs of small Butt hinges at p ^(\frac{r}{r}) 1/-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Iron Door for an oven</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three hundred &amp; Sixty four pounds of White Lead at 20/- p Keg of 28(\frac{lb}{lb})</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten pounds of Green paint at p lb 5/-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighty three Gallons of Linseed Oil at p Gall 5/-</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>20 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five pounds of Lampblack at p lb 2/6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloring for the Officers' Quarters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence [?], for materials and workmanship</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORWARD</strong></td>
<td><strong>£202</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORT MISSISSAGUA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen Thousand Shingles at p M 7/6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Thousand feet of 1 Inch Boards</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Thousand feet of 1 1/4 In Plank</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Hundred feet of 1 1/2 In. Ditto @ hund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty pounds of 12 NY Nails @ plb 7 1/2d</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty pounds of Shingle Nails</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Stock Locks and Keys @ p ? 2/6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty seven panes of Window Glass @ p pa^n 6d</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three pounds of putty @ p lb 7 1/2d</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Latches and Catches @ p ? 2/-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Thousand Brick @ p M 22/6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve Barrels of Lime at p Bb 1 3/9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing Sand &amp; water</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloring for the Officers Quarters</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Groce ?] of Screws at p Groce</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship &amp;c</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total estimate for Repairs at Mississaga</strong></td>
<td><strong>£64</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 1/2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought over Amount Estimate for Butler's Barracks as p other side</td>
<td><strong>£202</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total amount of Estimates for Repairs Actually required</strong></td>
<td><strong>£266..13..7 1/2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amounting to Two Hundred and sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and Seven pence halfpenny Halifax Currency

Recommended
E W Durnford Lt Col
ComG R Eng

Abraham Boice
Surveyor & Carpenter

P Maitland
M. G¹

R B Coles
Major 76th Regt

Appendix DD. Estimate of the expense required to excavate a Well for the Garrison Hospital at this Post, and for walling up the same with Stones and to erect a proper covering over it as per accompanying Requisition Dated the 19th March 1825 and agreeably to the accompanying plan

### WORKMANSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Classification</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Carpenters work</td>
<td>£11.11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Smiths work</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Painters work</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Labourers work</td>
<td>6.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.6.0</td>
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</tbody>
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Add /10 for Contingencies 16.7

Total: 92.7

### MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One water bucket</td>
<td>£5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty five feet of Trace [?] chain</td>
<td>15.1.1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five bushels of charcoal @ 40/ per 100 bhl</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty pounds of 1 Inch Square Iron @ 4 p lb</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four pounds of 20(^{dy}) Nails (No 232) @ 7 1/2 p lb</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pounds of 12(^{dy}) d(^{o}) (No 168) @ 7 1/2 d(^{o})</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pounds of 4(^{dy}) shingle d(^{o}) (No 520) @ 7 1/2 d(^{o})</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
One quart of boiled Linseed Oil
@ 7/6 p Gal .. 1..10 1/2
Two pounds of Spanish Brown paint
@ 1/2 p lb .. 2..0
Twenty five feet of pine Scantling
6 x 6 in @ 15/ p 100 ft .. 3..9
Fifty five feet of 4 x 4 @ 6/3 d° .. 3..5 1/4
One hundred & twenty five feet of
1 1/2 in h pine plank @
7/6 d° .. 9..4 1/2
Fifty feet of 1 inch d°
boards at 5/4 d° .. 2..6
Five hundred of 18 Inch Shingles
@ 7/6 per M .. 3..9
Two Toise of Stones @ 30/
p toise 3.. 0..0
6.. 0..5

Total
L15.. 3..0

Amounting to Nine pounds Two Shillings and Seven pence
Halifax Currency for Workmanship only.

George Houghton,
A Clk of Wks
In charge of the [?]
Niagara Frontier

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 985, pp. 5-6, Fort George, 21 March 1825.
Endnotes

Fort George

1 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of the present state of Fort George, 20 June 1814.

2 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 389, pp. 26-8, Nicolls to Prevost, Fort George, 5 Feb. 1815.

3 PAC, National Map Collection, [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.

4 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 389, p. 182-3, Robinson to Drummond, Kingston, 10 July 1815.


7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.


10 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 397, pp. 179-82, List of Estimates... approved by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Since the 17th September to the present date inclusive, Quebec, 31 Dec. 1816.

11 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, p. 47, Vavasour to Durnford, 4 Dec. 1816.
12 Ibid., p. 45, Estimate of the expense required..., Durnford, 30 Sept. 1816.
13 Ibid., p. 49, Henderson to Vavasour, Quebec, 24 Dec. 1816.
14 Ibid., p. 48, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 4 Dec. 1816.
17 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, p. 31, Grant to Widdrington, Fort George, 18 Aug. 1817.
18 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, pp. 41-2, Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry..., Fort George, 19 June 1817.
19 PAC, National Map Collection, The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.
20 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford map, 1823].
21 Ibid., Plan Shewing the Survey of the Military Reserve at Niagara, 7 Aug. 1831.
23 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 398, pp. 244-5, Estimate of the Works of Fortification..., Quebec, 24 July 1817.
24 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, pp. 71-2, Falconbridge to Grant, Fort George, 10 Sept. 1817; pp. 73-5, Grant to Widdrington, Fort George, 14 Sept. 1817.


27 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 969, pp. 72-3, Grant to Maitland, Fort George, 25 Feb. 1819; p. 74, Estimate of the probable expense..., Fort George, 25 Feb. 1817; p. 75, Plan of Proposed Improv't. Archaeological investigation has recently confirmed that at least some of the floors of the buildings in Fort George were indeed below ground level. See John P. Wilson and Linda D. Southwood, "Fort George on the Niagara: An Archaeological Perspective," History and Archaeology/Histoire et Archeologie, 9 (1976), p. 84.

28 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, p. 27, Required for the Service of the Barrack Department..., John K. Falconbridge, Fort George, 19 July 1819.

29 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, pp. 34-5, Estimate of the Expence... Fort George, Aug. 1819.


31 PAC, National Map Collection, The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.

32 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 407, p. 10, General Return of Barrack Accommodation in the Canadas... van Cortlandt, n.d. [late 1819 or early 1820].

33 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the New Works of Fortification...for the year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1820.

34 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, pp. 179-80, Report of the tour of Inspection of Barracks in Upper Canada..., n.d. [1822 or 1823?].
36 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, p. 68, Wardlaw to Maitland, 1 June 1822.
37 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, pp. 113-14, Maitland to Darling, York, 10 Aug. 1822.
38 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 414, pp. 30-2, Vavasour to [Durnford], Fort George, 15 Nov. 1822.
39 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 81, Durnford Report (1823); PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford map, 1823].
40 PAC, MG13, W055/1551, B-1280, Section 7a, Smyth Report, 1825, Appendix A, State of the different Fortifications ...as they appeared upon inspection in the Summer of 1825, pp. 17-18.
42 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of the present state of Fort George, 20 June 1814.
43 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works & Fortifications &c ...for the year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1820.
44 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 414, p. 66, Estimate for the construction of new works of Fortifications... Durnford, Quebec, 25 Nov. 1822.
46 PAC, MG13, W055/1551, B-1280, Section 7a, Smyth Report, 1825, Appendix A, State of the different Fortifications... as they appeared upon inspection in the Summer of 1825, pp. 17-18.

47 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 428, pp. 156-7, Ordnance Report and Estimate... for the Year 1827, n.d. [1826]; PAC, MG13, W044/40, p. 26, B-1309, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 13 Nov. 1826; RG8, I, Vol. 430, p. 91 1/2; Bryce to Byham, Pall Mall, 10 Jan. 1827.

48 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of... the Magazine inside Fort George; the Magazine outside Fort Gorge, 24 Sept. 1823; RG8, II, Vol. 80, Durnford Report, (1823), p. 18.

49 Desloges, op. cit., p. 25. Dimensions to-day are 22 ft. x 35 ft. 3 in., 10 feet to wall plate.


51 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817, [the Durnford map, 1823].


53 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 424, p. 55, Mann to Griffin, Pall Mall, 12 Jan. 1826.


55 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of... the Guard House at Fort George, 24 Sept. 1823.

56 Ibid., Plan Shewing the Survey of the Military Reserve at Niagara, 7 Aug. 1831.

57 Ibid., Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835.
Navy Hall

1 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 120, p. 49, Philpotts to ?, Ass't Mil. Sec., U.C., Fort George, 5 Aug. 1815; p. 50, Estimate of the Expences of Building the Commissariat Store proposed to be Erected at Navy Hall, Fort George, 13 July 1815.

2 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 555, pp. 215-17, Philpotts to Gibson, Fort George, 22 Sept. 1815. See also Vol. 1325, pp. 94-5, Gibsone to Philpotts, Kingston, 29 Sept. 1815; p. 119, Gibsone to Turquand, Kingston, 20 Oct. 1815 for Philpotts authority to make the payment by installment.

3 Ibid.

4 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 394, p. 171, Nicolls to Foster, Quebec, 3 May 1816.

5 PAC, National Map Collection, [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.

6 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.


9 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section and Elevation of the Commissarait Store at Navy Hall..., 24 Sept. 1823.

11 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan Shewing the Survey of the Military Reserve at Niagara, 7 Aug. 1831; Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835.


Fort Mississauga

1 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1222, p. 10, Prevost to Drummond, Quebec, 29 Dec. 1813.

2 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 682, p. 18, Drummond to Prevost, York, 9 Jan. 1814.

3 PAC, MG13, WO/40, Bundle 32, Bruyères to Gangreben, Quebec, 9 March 1814. In PAC, RG8, I, the spelling is Gaugreben, but according to Edwards, R.F., Roll of Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers from 1660 to 1898 (Chatham: Royal Engineers Institute, 1898), p. 114, it is spelled Gangreben.

4 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 682, p. 204, Drummond to Prevost, York, 15 March 1814.

5 PAC, MG13, W055/860, B-2807, p. 189, Foster to Gangreben, Kingston, 2 April 1814.

6 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 683, pp. 30-3, Drummond to Prevost, 13 April 1814.

7 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 388, pp. 148-51, Questions Proposed to the Officers of Artillery and Engineers concerning Forts George, Niagara, and Mississaga [sic], 12th July 1812.

8 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of the present state of the Fort erecting at Point Mississauga..., 29 July 1814.

10 PAC, National Map Collection, [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816. This map shows the five buildings within the earthworks of Fort Mississauga. Even though it is dated April 1816 undoubtedly it represents the state of Fort Mississauga in 1815.

11 Ibid., Plan of Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823.

12 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.

13 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, p. 41, Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry..., Fort George, 19 June 1817.

14 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, p. 49, Grant to Widdrington, Fort George, 18 Aug. 1817.


17 Ibid., p. 41.

18 Ibid., pp. 51-2, 54, Estimate of the probable expence..., n.d. [1817].


21 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of the proposed Barracks No. 5 at Mississagua point..., 7 Dec. 1818.


23 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, pp. 31-2, Required for the Service of the Barrack Department..., 19 July 1819.
24 PAC, National Map Collection, The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.


27 Ibid.

28 The only work that one can reasonably say was accomplished in 1819 was the building of a drain at Fort Mississauga. See PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 404, p. 77, Vavasour to Johnstone [sic], 10 Oct. 1819.


30 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 412, pp. 5-6, Wardlaw to Foster, Fort George, 15 May 1822; pp. 3-4, Maitland to Darling, York, 18 May 1822.

31 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, p. 75, Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship and materials..., 19 July 1822. According to a note on the bottom of the page of estimates approval had already been given for estimates, dated 3 July, to convert part of these same barracks into six cells at a cost of £39/2/9. It is not clear how there would be two sets of estimates unless the Commandant prepared a set independently of the Royal Engineer.

32 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section and Elevation of the Soldiers' Barracks and Solitary Cells inside Fort Mississauga, Plate 1, 24 Sept. 1823.

33 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 412, pp. 5-6, Wardlaw to Foster, Fort George, 15 May 1822; pp. 3-4, York, Maitland to Darling, 18 May, 1822.

34 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, pp. 113-14, Maitland to Darling, 10 Aug. 1822.
35 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 127, Required for the service of the Barrack Department..., 12 June 1823.
37 Ibid., p. 53.
38 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 422, p. 196, Barrack Treasury and Commissariat Report and Estimates...in the Year 1825, n.d. [1824].
39 Ibid., p. 211, Bryce to Griffin, Pall Mall, 30 April 1825.
41 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 424, pp. 82-3, Barrack, Treasury, and Commissariat Report and Estimate... In the Year 1826, 22 Oct. 1825; p. 55, Mann to Griffin, Pall Mall, 12 Jan. 1826; Vol. 428, pp. 151-2, Barrack Commissariat & Miscellaneous Report & Estimate... For the Year 1827, n.d. [1826]; MG13, W044/40, pp. 34-6, B-1309, Quebec, Durnford to Darling, 13 Nov. 1826; RG8, I, Vol. 430, pp. 115-16, Bryce to Byham, Pall Mall, 18 Jan. 1827.
43 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara..., 11 Nov. 1837.
45 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of the present state of the Fort erecting at Point Mississauga..., 29 July 1814.
46 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 391, pp. 113-14, Philpotts to de Haren, Fort George, 9 Oct. 1815.
47 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 391, p. 139, Coffin to Turquand, 12 Oct. 1815.
48 Ibid., p. 133, 5 Oct. 1815.
49 Ibid., pp. 138-40, Coffin to Turquand, 12 Oct. 1815.
50 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 393, p. 47, Nicolls to Foster, Quebec, 3 Feb. 1816; p. 48, Romilly to Nicolls, Montreal, 31 Jan. 1815. This last letter must be misdated. It should read 1816.

51 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 391, pp. 113-14, Philpotts to de Haren, Fort George, 9 Oct. 1815.

52 Ibid.


54 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 402, p. 82, Nicolls to Ord, Quebec, 3 Jan. 1816.

55 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 394, pp. 33-4, Nicolls to Foster, Quebec, 7 March 1816; PAC, Newspaper Collection, "Government Contract Wanted for the use of the Engineer Department," Spectator, (St. Davids), 15 March 1816, p. 3.

56 PAC, National Map Collection, Niagara. Elevation & Section of Tower in Fort Mississauga, 6 April 1816.


60 Ibid., pp. 79-81, Vavasour to Durnford, 11 Dec. 1817; p. 84-5, A Return... [of] materials..., 11 Dec. 1817; pp. 88-9, Vavasour to Durnford, 26 Jan. 1818; p. 90, Downes to Vavasour, 28 Jan. 1818; p. 92, Walker to Vavasour, 29 Jan. 1818. Controversy surrounds Vavasour's competence and honesty. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant complained bitterly of his inattention to duty and two of the engineer's subordinates later laid charges against him alleging that he was dishonest as well. Although Sir Peregrine Maitland also had a low opinion of him, the Commander of the Forces,
Lord Dalhouse, defended him. Unfortunately since Vavasour's side of the story remains unknown, a fair appraisal is impossible. For details see PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, pp. 48-51, Grant to Widdrington, Fort George, 18 Aug. 1817; p. 52, Grant to Addison, 19 Aug. 1817; Vol. 406, pp. 75-6, Whitten to Durnford, Fort George, 13 Jan. 1819; pp. 63-72, Whitten to Maitland, Niagara, 22 Feb. 1820; pp. 73-4, Whitten to Hillier, Niagara, 22 Feb. 1820; Vol. 1328, p. 62, Hillier to Darling, Queenston, 27 Sept. 1823; Vol. 34, pp. 47-9, Maitland to Darling, York, 26 Nov. 1823; Vol. 418, pp. 41-50, Maitland to Dalhousie, York, 26 Jan. 1824.

61 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, pp. 40-1, Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry..., Fort George, 19 June 1817.

62 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, p. 257, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 29 Nov. 1817.

63 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 399, p. 256, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 29 Nov. 1817.

64 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 402, p. 85, Return of Materials...which were refused to be issued, 11 Dec. 1817.

65 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works of Fortifications &c... for the Year 1821, 14 Nov. 1820.

66 PAC, RG8, Vol. 741, p. 1, Memorandum, Dalhousie to Durnford, Niagara, 13 July 1821.

67 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 747, pp. 89-90, Maitland to Darling, York, 2 March 1822.


70 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section and Elevation of the Tower in Fort Mississauga, Plate 3, 24 Sept. 1823.

71 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 422, p. 200, Ordnance Report and Estimate...in the year 1825, n.d. [1824].
72 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 423, pp. 155-7, Gore to Durnford, Quebec, 19 Sept. 1825.


75 Carcass, a kind of fire-ball from gun for igniting buildings. OED.

76 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 389, pp. 26-8, Nicolls to Prevost, Fort George, 5 Feb. 1815.

77 Ibid., pp. 103-5, Nicolls to Drummond, Quebec, 30 May 1815.


79 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 402, p. 82, Nicolls to Ord, Quebec, 3 Jan. 1816; MG13, W055/860, pp. 165-9, B-2807, Nicolls to Mann, 8 April 1816.

80 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 394, p. 100, Nicolls to Drummond, Quebec, 8 April 1816; National Map Collection, [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.

81 PAC, MG13, W055/860, pp. 165-9, B-2807, Quebec, Nicolls to Mann, 8 April 1816.

82 Ibid.

83 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 394, p. 102, Estimate of the Expence of erecting the New Fort proposed to be built at Mississauga Point..., 8 April 1816.

84 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 411, p. 57, Durnford to Addison, 24 April 1818; See also PAC, National Map Collection, Comparative Plans of new works proposed for Mississauga Point, Lake Ontario, n.d. This plan has been dated after 8 Dec. 1821. Possibly it is the plan referred to by
Durnford in 1818. It shows three superimposed plans of
the proposed fort, one by Nicolls and two by Durnford.
It also shows a proposed barracks a, b, c, d, which matches
the plan for a barracks, PAC, National Map Collection,
Plan of the proposed Barracks No. 5 at Mississauga Point..., 7 Dec. 1818.

85 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 565, pp. 6-7, Bathurst to Richmond,
Downing Street, 30 Sept. 1818.
86 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 401, p. 99, Estimate for the construction
of Barracks &ca...for the year 1819, 20 Oct. 1818.
87 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 410, p. 29, Durnford to Darling, 2 Oct.
1821.
88 Ibid.
89 PAC, National Map Collection, Comparative Plans of New
Works proposed for Mississauga Point Lake Ontario, 8 Dec.
1821.
90 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 389, pp. 103-5, Nicolls to Durmmond,
Quebec, 30 May 1815.
91 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 411, p. 52, Durnford to Addison, 24 April
1818.
92 Ibid.
93 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 400, pp. 107-8, Durnford to Bowles,
Quebec, 4 Aug. 1818; pp. 109-10, Vavasour to Durnford,
Fort George, 22 July 1818.
94 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 411, p. 18, Durnford to Darling, Quebec,
21 Jan. 1822. It is not clear what his "unreasonable
demand" was.
95 PAC, MG11, C042/391, pp. 163-163 verso, B-316, Vavasour
to Durnford, 20 Feb. 1823; p. 161 Philpotts to Mudge,
10 April 1830; pp. 175-7, Colborne to Murray, 6 May 1830;
RG8, Vol. 416, pp. 66-7, Durnford to Darling, 19 June 1823.
96 PAC, MG13, W055/872, pp. 86-7, B-2816, Butler to Inspector
General of Fortifications, 2 Sept. 1835. The Commanding
Royal Engineer suggested that the reserves on the Niagara
frontier be sold and the returns be used to build a new
work on Mississauga Point.
The Royal Engineers' Complex

1 PAC, National Map Collection, [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.


3 PAC, MG13, W055/861, p. 309, B-2808, Memorial of Henry Vavasour, Fort George, 31 May 1820.

4 Ibid., W055/862, p. 145, B-2808, Vavasour to Nicolls, Fort George, 12 March 1816.


6 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 406, p. 68, Statement by James Whitten, Niagara, 22 Feb. 1820. Whitten's statement is difficult to read. He seems to be only semi-literate and consequently spells phonetically - e.g., for Venetian he writes Veneshan.

7 PAC, RG8, Vol. 394, pp. 110-11, Estimate of the expense required for building an addition to the Commanding Engineer's quarter at this port, Fort George, 12 March 1816.

8 PAC, MG13, W055/862, p. 146, B-2808, Drummond to Vavasour, Quebec, 22 April 1816.

9 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 394, p. 109, Vavasour to Nicolls, Fort George, 12 March 1816.


11 PAC, MG13, W055/862, pp. 147-8, B-2808 Memorial of Henry Vavasour, undated, [March, 1821]; Ibid., W055/861, p. 311, B-2808, Return of Sums Expended to 5th June 1820, J.A. Stephens, n.d. [June 1820?].

12 Ibid., W055/862, p. 144, B-2808, Certificate signed by Henry Vavasour, undated [March, 1821].

13 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 401, pp. 131-2, Walpole to Durnford, Fort George, 2 Dec. 1818.
14 PAC, MG13, W055/862, pp. 142-3, B-2808, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 24 March 1821; RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works of Fortifications... for the Year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1820.


16 Ibid., p. 149, note in pencil, undated, signed GM [Gother Mann].


18 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commanding Engineer Quarters..., Plate 15, 24 Sept. 1823.

19 Ibid., The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819; RG8, II, Vol. 38, Plan shewing the situation of the Barracks, Magazines and other Public Buildings in charge of the Ordnance at Fort George U.C...., 19 May 1831. The 1817 map, ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817, is too indistinct to reveal much more than that there were buildings in the Engineers' Complex and the Durnford map of 1823, ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817, which is based on the 1817 map, is not much better.


22 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835; Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara..., 11 Nov. 1837.

23 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823].

24 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817; [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.


26 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 401, p. 99, Estimate for the construction of Barracks &c... for the year 1819, Durnford, Quebec, 20 Oct. 1818.


28 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section and Elevation of the Carpenters Shop at Fort George, Plate 13, 24 Sept. 1823.


30 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 38, p. 20, A Statement of the Storehouses Magazines Workshops &c... Fort George, 8 Oct. 1830.

31 Ibid.

32 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara, 14 Dec. 1835; Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara, 11 Nov. 1837.

33 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford map 1823].

34 Ibid., [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.
Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819; RG8, II, Vol. 38, Plan shewing the situation of the Barracks, Magazines and other Public Buildings in charge of the Ordnance at Fort George U.C..., 19 May 1831.

PAC, National Map Collection, Plan Shewing the Survey of the Military Reserve at Niagara, 7 Aug. 1831.

Ibid., Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835; Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara ..., 11 Nov. 1837.


PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Engineers Department Stable at Fort George, Plate 14, 24 Sept. 1823.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works of Fortifications... for the Year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1820.

PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823].

Ibid., Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Engineer Office, Drawing Room and Store at Fort George, Plate 14, 24 Sept. 1823.

Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819; RG8, II, Vol. 38, Plan shewing the situation of the Barracks, Magazines and other Public Buildings in charge of the Ordnance at Fort George U.C..., 19 May 1831.


PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Engineer Office, Drawing Room and Store at Fort George, Plate 14, 24 Sept. 1823.
46 Ibid., [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816.
47 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 401, p. 99, Estimate for the construction of Barracks &c... for the year 1819, Durnford, Quebec, 20 Oct. 1818.
48 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 413, pp. 29, 60, Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship and Materials to Build an Office for the Commanding Royal Engineer at this post, 28 April 1822.
49 Ibid., Extract of a letter from Henry Vavasour, 28 April 1822.
50 Ibid., p. 62, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 20 July 1822. Marginal note "not appr."
51 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 302, pp. 148-9, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 30 April 1818.
52 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 401, p. 142, Durnford to Bowles, Quebec, 17 Dec. 1818.
53 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1328, p. 63, Hillier to Darling, Queenston, 27 Sept. 1823.
54 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 398, pp. 7-8, Henderson to Addison, Quebec, 7 Jan. 1817.
55 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.
57 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 408, pp. 44-5. Proposed Establishment of persons to be employed in the Royal Engineer Department in the Canadas in the Year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 25 Oct. 1820.
58 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.

59 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1328, p. 63, Hillier to Darling, Queenston, 27 Sept. 1823.

60 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 418, pp. 31-2, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 21 Jan. 1824.

61 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 418, pp. 137-8, Maitland to Darling, Queenston, 18 March 1824.

62 PAC, RG8, Vol. 422, p. 196, Barrack Treasury and Commissariat Report and Estimate... in the Year 1825, n.d. [1824?]; Vol. 424, pp. 82-3, ...in the Year 1826, 22 Oct. 1825; Vol. 428, pp. 151-2, ...for the Year 1827, n.d. [1826?].


66 Ibid., Plan Shewing the Survey of the Military Reserve at Niagara, 7 Aug. 1831; Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara..., 11 Nov. 1837.


69 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835.

70 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 38, A Statement of the Storehouses... Fort George, Oct. 8, 1830.
71 PAC, National Map Collection, [Plan of Fort George, Fort Niagara, and the proposed fort to be erected at Mississauga Point], 8 April 1816; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.

72 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 38, Plan shewing the situation of the Barracks, Magazines and other Public Buildings in charge of the Ordnance at Fort George U.C..., 19 May 1831; Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara..., 11 Nov. 1837.

73 Ibid.

74 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 390, pp. 128-9, Estimate... for building an Ordnance Store, Fort George, 4 Sept. 1815; Vol. 1325, p. 91, Robinson to Drummond, Kingston, 28 Sept. 1815; Vol. 397, pp. 179-82, List of Estimates for various Services... Quebec, 31 Dec. 1816.

75 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1328, p. 63, Hillier to Darling, Queenston, 27 Sept. 1823.


77 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 402, pp. 41-2, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 12 Jan. 1818.

78 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 418, pp. 31-2, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 21 Jan. 1824.

Guard House on the Beach

1 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 556, pp. 85-6, de Watteville to Drummond, Kingston, 11 Nov. 1815.

2 Ibid., p. 89, Estimate of the Expense required for repairing the Guard House on the Beach, Fort George, 23 Oct. 1815.

3 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 393, pp. 61-2, Macdonell to de Watteville, Fort George, 25 Dec. 1815.

4 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 560, pp. 6-7, Durnford to Addison, Quebec, 12 Nov. 1816.
7 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Beach Guard House at Fort George, Plate 13, 24 Sept. 1823.
9 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 38, p. 17, A Statement of the Dwelling Houses... let to Individuals..., Fort George, 8 Oct. 1830.
10 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835; Plan of a portion of the Town of Niagara..., 11 Nov. 1837.

The Buildings on the Plain
1 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 555, pp. 215-17, Philpotts to Gibson, Fort George, 22 Sept. 1815.
2 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 396, p. 34, Ord to Addison, Fort George, 16 Aug. 1816.
6 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 293, p. 34, Reid to Wright, Fort George, 26 Sept. 1819.
8 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 135, pp. 44-9, Hare to Turquand, Quebec, 19 Nov. 1824.
9 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 294, p. 94, Maitland to Darling, Fort George, 1 Aug. 1822.
10 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 414, p. 30-2, Vavasour to [Durnford?], Fort George, 15 Nov. 1822.
11 Ibid. The Plan referred to is probably PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of a Building late of the Indian Department now fitting up for an Hospital and Surgeon's Quarter for the use of the Garrison, Part I, 14 Nov. 1822.
13 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the New Hospital at Fort George, Plate 3, 24 Sept. 1823; Plan, Section, and Elevation of a Building late of the Indian Department now fitting up for an Hospital and Surgeon's Quarter for the use of the Garrison, Part I, 14 Nov. 1822; Section on the line C.D., Part II, [14 Nov. 1822].
14 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 422, p. 196, Barrack Treasury and Commissariat Report and Estimates... in the Year 1825, n.d. [1824?].
15 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 424, pp. 82-3, Barrack, Treasury, and Commissariat Report and Estimate... In the year 1826, Durnford, 22 Oct. 1825.
16 Ibid., p. 55, Mann to Griffin, Pall Mall, 12 Jan. 1826.
18 PAC, MG13, W055/869, p. 75, B-2814, Byham to Bryce, 23 May 1832.
20 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Ports George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819; Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823].
23 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 103, p. 40, Macdonell to de Watteville, York, 7 April 1816.
24 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1325, p. 244, de Watteville to Macdonell, Kingston, 15 March 1816; Vol. 103, p. 27, de Watteville to Foster, Kingston, 22 April 1816.
25 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Niagara, 20 Nov. 1810.
26 David Flemming, "Notes and Illustrations on ... Indian Council House", Manuscript on file, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, 1972, p. 3.
27 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, p. 56, Estimate of the probable Expence... Lewis Grant, n.d. [Aug. 1817].
29 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1327, p. 229, Widdrington to Addison, Kingston, 20 May 1818; Vol. 564, p. 23, Durnford to Addison, Quebec, 2 June 1818.
PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 564, p. 24, Durnford to Addison, Quebec, 4 June 1818.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 516, pp. 33-4, Grant to Maitland, Fort George, 10 Feb. 1819.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, p. 28, Required for the Service of the Barrack Department... Falconbridge, 19 July 1819. Press means a large usually shelved cupboard for clothes, books, etc., especially in recess in wall. OED.


Ibid., p. 32a.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 125, Required for the service of the Barrack Department..., Fort George, 12 June 1823. Accompanying the requisition were the estimates, combined for all the building repairs, pp. 128-9, 12 June 1823.

PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, pp. 128-9, Estimate for the Materials Workmanship &c..., Fort George, 12 June 1823.


James R. Henderson in his archaeological study suggests that the addition was the two rooms to the side of the house. These rooms in the drawing measure approximately 35 feet by 18 feet, however, while the measurements of the front part of the house including the side rooms approximate very closely the dimensions Durnford gives for the main building. If the dimensions of the longest
and widest parts of the rear area are then taken, they come very close to Durnford's dimensions for the additions. There also seems to be a typographical error in Henderson's report in which he states that the dimensions of the addition were 35 feet by 25 feet. According to the Durnford Report they were 35 feet by 28 feet.

42 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section and Elevation of the Commandants Quarters with the Officers at Fort George, Plate 10, 24 Sept. 1823.
44 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 131, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 19 Aug. 1823.
45 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 416, p. 182-3, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 29 Aug. 1823; Vol. 417, pp. 25-6, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 15 Sept. 1823.
48 Ibid., Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835.
50 PAC, MG13, W055/1618, B-2837, pp. 305-32. It is difficult to say precisely when the Headquarters of the Royal Engineers moved from Fort George to York. The original intent was to move in 1826, but Captain Philpotts argued
that the engineer establishment should remain at Fort
George until adequate accommodations were prepared at
York. This request apparently was granted, for as late
as 14 October 1829 Philpotts was making reports from the
Royal Engineer's Office at Fort George. By November 1831
he was writing from York. Therefore, sometime between
those dates the Royal Engineer's Office was transferred
from Niagara to York. See PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 425, pp. 176-7,
Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 28 March 1829; p. 179,
Loring to Melhuish, York, 7 March 1826; Vol. 426, pp. 86-7,
Maitland to Darling, Queenston, 18 May 1826; pp. 88-9,
Philpotts to Maitland, Fort George, 18 May 1826; pp. 100-1,
Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 29 May 1826; Vol. 437, p. 313,
Philpotts to Wright, Fort George, 14 Oct. 1829; Vol. 441,
p. 313, Philpotts to ?, York, 30 Nov. 1831.

51 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve
at Niagara, 14 Dec. 1835.

Butler's Barracks

1 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 1325, p. 150, de Watteville to Drummond,
Kingston, 10 Nov. 1815; Vol. 556, p. 85-6, de Watteville
to Drummond, Kingston, 11 Nov. 1815; Vol. 1325, p. 152,
de Watteville to Drummond, Kingston, 11 Nov. 1815; p. 153,
Gibson to Philpotts, Kingston, 11 Nov. 1815; Vol. 556,
p. 87, de Haren to the Military Secretary, Kingston,
Fort George, 21 Oct. 1815; p. 88, Moore to de Haren,
Hospital at Depuisey's [sic], 18 Oct. 1815; p. 90,
Estimate... for repairing the Depuisey's [sic] Hospital...
Fort George, 23 Oct. 1815; p. 91-2, de Haren to the
Military Secretary, Kingston, Fort George, 28 Oct. 1815.

2 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 393, p. 62, Macdonell to de Watteville,
Fort George, 25 Dec. 1815.

4 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 391, p. 39, Philpotts to [Nicolls], Fort George, 11 Sept. 1815.

5 Ibid., pp. 40-1, Estimate of the expence required for building a stable for Fourteen Dragoon Horses, proposed to be erected at this post, Fort George, 14 Aug. 1815.


7 PAC, RG8, Vol. 555, p. 39, Philpotts to Nicolls, Fort George, 11 Sept. 1815. Sir F.P. Robinson, Commander of the Forces in Upper Canada, ordered the engineer to cease work on the stable, but by then the stable was likely already up. See PAC, RG8, Vol. 1325, pp. 94-5, Gibsone to Phillipotts, Kingston, 29 Sept. 1815; p. 95, Robinson to Drummond, Kingston, 29 Sept. 1815.

8 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of, Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823]; Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.

9 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 294, pp. 98-101, Draper to [Palmerston?], Quebec, 24 Aug. 1822. See also Vol. 293, p. 33, Reid to Wright, 26 Sept. 1819; Vol. 292, pp. 32-3, Wright to Addison, Quebec, 14 April 1817.

10 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 292, pp. 32-3, Wright to Addison, Quebec, 14 April 1817.
11 Ibid.
12 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 515, p. 163-5, Macbean to Addison, Montreal, 12 May 1817.
14 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 292, p. 90, Garrett to Wright, Fort George, 4 Aug. 1817. Garrett writes that there is no Surgery; the Court of Enquiry refers to one. The reason for the discrepancy can only be a matter of speculation.
15 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 122, pp. 413-14, Walker to Robertson, Fort George, 27 Nov. 1817.
16 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Old Hospital at Butler's Barracks at Fort George, Plate 5, 24 Sept. 1823; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819; Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817. The outlines on the maps are suggestive but nothing more. Durnford's 1823 map, for example, shows a rectangular building, while the plan is clearly of an L shaped structure.
17 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, p. 29, Required for Service of the Barrack Department..., John K. Falconbridge, Fort George, 19 July 1819.
19 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 404, p. 174 Report of works indispensably required to be performed, Henry Vavasour, Fort George, 24 Nov. 1819.
23 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Old Hospital at Butler's Barracks at Fort George, Plate 5, 24 Sept. 1823.

24 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 293, pp. 32-5, Reid to Wright, Fort George, 26 Sept. 1819.

25 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 294, p. 94, Maitland to Darling, Fort George, 1 Aug. 1822; Vol. 414, Vavasour to [Durnford?], Fort George, 15 Nov. 1822.


27 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 38, p. 17, A Statement of the Dwelling Houses and other Buildings...let to Individuals...Fort George, 8 Oct. 1830.

28 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835.

29 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 422, p. 196, Barrack Treasury and Commissariat Report and Estimates...in the year 1825, n.d. [1824?].

30 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823]; Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.


35 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, p. 54, Estimate of the probable Expence which will be required to put into good Repair the following Barracks at the post of Fort George, n.d. [Aug. 1817].

36 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, p. 36-7, Estimate of the Expence of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Barracks at this Post, Fort George, Aug. 1819.


38 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 126, Required for the service of the Barrack Department..., Fort George, 12 June 1823.


40 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' log Barracks and Cooking House at Butler's Barracks, Fort George, Plate 4, 24 Sept. 1823.


45 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' log Barracks and Cooking House at Butler's Barracks, Fort George, Plate 4, 24 Sept. 1823.
46 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, p. 54, Estimate of the probable Expence... L. Grant, n.d. [Aug. 1817].

47 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817; The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.

48 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 573, p. 68, Wardlaw to Maitland, 1 June 1822; pp. 69-70, Maitland to Darling, 14 July 1822.


50 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 561, pp. 53-4, Estimate of the Expence Required for fitting up the Comy Store for A Mess Room & Officers Quarters and Erecting a Kitchen [to] the Same, Fort George, 22 Sept. 1816.

51 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823].

52 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May, 1817.


54 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 560, p. 64, Durnford to Addison, Quebec, 21 Nov. 1816.


57 Ibid., p. 136, Vavasour to Macbean, Fort George, 25 March 1817.

58 Ibid., pp. 136-7, Vavasour to Macbean, 25 March 1817.
215


61 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 123, p. 77, Grant to Widdrington, Fort George, 20 March 1818.


63 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, p. 52, Grant to Addison, Fort George, 19 Aug. 1817; p. 56, Estimates... n.d. [Aug. 1817?].

64 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Mess Establishment, and Quarters for Eight Officers at Fort George, Plate 7, 24 Sept. 1823; RG8, II, Vol. 81, Durnford Report (1823), p. 52.


67 Ibid., pp. 35-6, Estimate of Expence...to repair the Barracks at this Post, Henry Vavasour, Fort George, Aug. 1819.

68 Ibid., p. 32a.


70 Ibid., p. 175. Grant had complained bitterly of Vavasour's inattention to his duties in the repairs and maintenance of the barracks. He also pointed out that while in the West Indies he had had experience in the preparation of barrack estimates. Seemingly Grant's complaints resulted in his being allowed to assume the responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the
barracks at Niagara. PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 562, pp. 48-51, Grant to Widdrington, 18 Aug. 1817; Vol. 124, pp. 4-7, Grant to Maitland, 10 Nov. 1818.


72 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works...and...repairs...for the Year 1821, Durnford, 14 Nov. 1820; Vol. 741, p. 1, Memorandum, Dalhousie to Durnford, Niagara, 13 July 1821.

73 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 125 Required for the Service of the Barrack Department..., A. Garrett, Fort George, 12 June 1823.


75 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Mess Establishment, and Quarters for Eight Officers at Fort George, Plate 7, 24 Sept. 1823.

76 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 125, Required for the Service of the Barrack Department..., A. Garrett, Fort George, 12 June 1823.

77 Ibid., p. 128-9, Estimate of Materials Workmanship... Abraham Boice, Surveyor & Carpenter, 12 June 1823.

78 Ibid., pp. 140-2, Vavasour to Durnford, Fort George, 25 Aug. 1823; p. 139, Durnford to Darling, Quebec, 5 Sept. 1823.

79 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 129b.


82 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Mess Establishment, and Quarters for Eight Officers at Fort George, Plate 7, 24 Sept. 1823.


85 PAC, RG8, II, Vol. 81, Durnford Report (1823), p. 52; National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Quarters of the Senior Commissariat Officer with the Offices at Fort George, Plate 8, 24 Sept. 1823; Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for One Commissariat Officer and of Offices of the Commissariat Department, Plate 9, 24 Sept. 1823; Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823].


89 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 559, pp. 121-3, Durnford to Addison, Fort George, 26 Sept. 1816.

90 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 559, pp. 121-3, Durnford to Addison, Fort George, 26 Sept. 1816.

92 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for one Commissariat Officer and of Offices of the Commissariat Department, Plate 9, 24 Sept. 1823; RG8, II, Vol. 81, Durnford Report (1823), p. 52.


94 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Quarters of the Senior Commissariat Officer with the Offices at Fort George, Plate 8, 24 Sept. 1823; RG8, II, Vol. 81, Durnford Report (1823), p. 52.

95 Appendix B, p. 4, in G. Shemdin, "Butler's Barracks, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Present Status", Restoration Services Division, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1974.

96 PAC, National Map Collection, The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819; Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.

97 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 124, pp. 22-3, Wickens to Bennett, Fort George, 14 Jan. 1819.


99 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 124, pp. 158-61, Estimate of Sundry Repairs &c &c required to be done to the two Commissst Officers Quarters at Fort George together with Probable Expence of the same Aug. 4 1819. The document is signed by H. Hill, A.C.G. but dated 4 Sept. 1819.

100 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 124, pp. 291-2, Hill to Maitland, Fort George, 5 Nov. 1819.

101 Ibid., pp. 293-4, Bowles to Hill, York, 16 Nov. 1819.


103 Ibid.
104 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 407, p. 106, Wood to Darling, Quebec, 4 Aug. 1820; Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate...for Repairs...for the Year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1820; Vol. 128, pt. I, p. 106, Wood to Darling, Quebec, 8 May 1821; Vol. 574, p. 126, Requisite for the services of the Barrack Department..., Fort George, 12 June 1823; Vol. 422, p. 197, Barrack Treasury and Commissariat Report and Estimates...in the Year 1825, n.d. [1824?].

105 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 424, pp. 82-3, Barrack, Treasury, and Commissariat Report and Estimate... In the Year 1826, Durnford, 22 Oct. 1825; p. 52, Mann to Griffin, Pall Mall, 12 Jan. 1826; Vol. 428, pp. 152-3, Barrack Commissariat & Miscellaneous Report & Estimate... For the Year 1827, n.d. [1826], Revised and approved by Master General and Board of Ordnance, May 10, 1827.


108 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.


110 PAC, National Map Collection, Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara..., 14 Dec. 1835.

112 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for one Captain at Butler's Barracks at Fort George, Plate 6, 24 Sept. 1823.

113 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823]; Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for two Captains with the Offices at Fort George, Plate 2, 24 Sept. 1823.

114 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.

115 Ibid., The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.


117 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 398, pp. 218-19, Kemble to Grant, Fort George, 20 June 1817.

118 Ibid.

119 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 969, pp. 44-5, Kemble to [Grant], Fort George, 30 July 1818.

120 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works...and for the Repairs... Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1820.

121 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for two Captains with the Offices at Fort George, Plate 2, 24 Sept. 1823.


123 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 428, pp. 151-2, Barrack Commissariat & Miscellaneous Report & Estimate... For the Year 1827, [Extract dated May 10, 1827], n.d. [1826?].
127 Ibid., Vol. 38, p. 19, No. 8 A Statement of the Storehouses Magazines Workshops &c, Fort George, 8 Oct. 1830.
128 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section and Elevation of the Barrack Store at Fort George, Plate 4, 24 Sept. 1823.
129 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.
130 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 576, p. 13-14, Van Cortlandt to Darling, Quebec, 18 Jan. 1825.
132 Ibid., p. 5, van Cortlandt to Addison, Quebec, 6 June 1817.
133 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 128, part I, pp. 138-9, Testimony of T. Walker, Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry..., Quebec, 5 May 1821; p. 20-1, Robertson to Darling, Quebec, 10 Feb. 1821.
135 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 415, p. 86-86a, Maitland to Darling, York, 20 Feb. 1823; Vol. 576, p. 10, Garrett to van Cortlandt, Fort George, 6 Jan 1825.
136 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 576, p. 9-12, Garrett to van Cortlandt, Fort George, 6 Jan. 1825.

137 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 142, pp. 226-9, Routh to Couper, Quebec, 26 Aug. 1829; Vol. 143, pp. 210-12, Routh to Couper, 16 Aug. 1830.


141 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.

142 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817 [Durnford Map, 1823].

143 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 559, p. 34, Servos to van Cortlandt, Fort George, 9 March 1816.


145 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 564, p. 10, van Cortlandt to Addison, Quebec, 11 May 1818.

146 Ibid., p. 12, Falconbridge to Grant, Fort George, 25 July 1818.

147 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 143, pp. 210-12, Routh to Couper, Quebec, 16 Aug. 1830.

148 Ibid., p. 213, Extract from the Annual Estimate for Ordnance Services for the year 1830. Report, n.d., [1830?].
149 Ibid., pp. 214-15, Bailey to Routh, Fort George, 29 July 1830.

150 Ibid., p. 210-12, Routh to Couper, Quebec, 16 Aug. 1830.


152 PAC, National Map Collection, The Military Reserve at Fort George, 24 March 1819.

153 Ibid., Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark, 2 May 1817.

154 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 585, p. 70, Return of the Capacity and Condition..., enclosed in Nicolls to Airey, Quebec, 12 May 1834.


156 Ibid., pp. 36-7, Estimate of Workmanship & Materials required to repair the Barracks at this Post, Fort George, Aug. 1819.


158 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 409, pp. 25e-h, Estimate for the Construction of New Works of Fortifications &c...for the year 1821, Durnford, Quebec, 14 Nov. 1821.

159 PAC, RG8, Vol. 741, p. 1, Memorandum, Dalhousie to Durnford, Niagara, 13 July 1821.

160 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 126, Required for the service of the Barrack Department..., Garrett, 12 June 1823.

161 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' two Story Barracks at Butler's Barracks, Fort George, Plate 11, 24 Sept. 1823.
162 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 129b.
163 PAC, National Map Collection, Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' two Story Barracks at Butler's Barracks, Fort George, Plate 11, 24 Sept. 1823.
165 PAC, MG13, W055/1551, B-1280, Section 7a, Smyth Report, 1825, Appendix A, State of the different Fortifications ...as they appeared upon inspection in the summer of 1825, pp. 17-18.
166 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 422, p. 196, Barrack Treasury and Commissariat Report and Estimates... in the Year 1825, n.d. [1824].
167 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 424, pp. 82-3, Barrack, Treasury, and Commissariat Report and Estimate... In the Year 1826, Durnford, 22 Oct. 1825; Vol. 428, pp. 151-2, ...For the Year 1827, n.d. [1826], (...as revised...10 May 1827).
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a stable..., Fort George, 30 Jan. 1819; pp. 33-4, Grant to Maitland, Fort George, 10 Feb. 1819.


192 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 570, p. 30, Required for Service of the Barrack Department... Falconbridge, 19 July 1819.


194 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 574, p. 126, Required for the service of the Barrack Department..., Fort George, 12 June 1823.

195 PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 424, pp. 82-3, Barrack, Treasury, and Commissariat Report and Estimate... In the Year 1826, Durnford, 22 Oct. 1825; p. 52, Mann to Griffin, Pall Mall, 12 Jan. 1826.


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Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commissariat Store at Navy Hall, the Guard House at Fort George, the Magazine inside Fort George, and the Magazine outside Fort George, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan and Elevations of an existing and proposed barrack building in Fort George, 25 Feb. 1819. PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 969, p. 75.
Description of present building consisting of 2 rooms, only feet high, without any doors, which extend to a depth of 80 feet, and at the back, where the buildings are next to the lower edge of the plot, the floor is raised 2 feet above the ground, and the side walls are 2 feet higher, according to the elevation here under.

Elevation of proposed improvements—there is an area of 80 feet from the ground, this remaining, such alterations to be taken away. The walls are to be 8 feet high, and a door 2 feet wide. Windows to be allowed at every 12 feet to be rested at 10 feet above the ground, and 12 feet from the rear of the building. The length can be obtained and made from 55 feet at 20 feet, 80 feet.
Plan and Section of a Powder Magazine proposed to be built in Fort Mississauga, 17 Aug. 1815. PAC, National Map Collection.
PLAN and Section of a Powder Magazine to contain
1440 Barrels proposed to be built in the New Fort at
Weymouth Point.
Elevation and Section of the Tower inside Fort Mississauga, 6 April 1816. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the proposed Barracks at Mississauga Point, 7 Dec. 1818. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan of Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan of Fort Massachusetts

A. Officers' Quarters outside the Fort
B. Solitary Cells and Sergeant Barracks
C. Guard House
D. 3rd Soldier Barracks
E. 4th Tower

N.B. This work was never finished, the section shows the state of the slopes

Scale for the fort: 200 feet to an inch.
Section of Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plate A

Section on the line A.B.C.D.E.

Scale for the Section 1 Foot to an Inch

Wm. Phelps, Esq.

2d of Oct. 1819
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Officers' Quarters outside Fort Mississauga, the Soldiers' Barracks and Solitary Cells inside Fort Mississauga, and the Guard House inside Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
9  Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Barracks inside Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Tower inside Fort Mississauga, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan Section and Elevation of the Door
in Fort Macquarie, 1788
Wake Ring has been adjusted to level of Ground

Elevation on the Line A.

Plate 3

26 Nov. 1825
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commanding Engineer's Quarters, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
12 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Beach Guard House and the Carpenter's Shop, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Beach Guard House
at Fort George, No. 7

Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Carpenters Shop
at Fort George, No. 8

Scale 16 Feet to an Inch

[Signatures and dates]
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Engineers' Office, Drawing Room, and Store and the Engineers' Stable, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section and Elevation of the Engineer Office, Drawing Room and Store

at Port George N° 9

Scale 10 feet to an inch

Plan, Section and Elevation of the Engineer Department Stable

at Port George N° 11

Scale 10 feet to an inch
Plan and Elevation of the Hospital, originally the Indian Council House, 14 Nov. 1822. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of a Building, site of the Indian Department now fitting up for an Hospital and Surgeon's Quarters for the use of the Division...  

Main, Hospital, North.
Section of the Hospital, originally the Indian Council House, 14 Nov. 1822. PAC, National Map Collection.
Section on the line C. D.
E. Square pier to support partitions.

Scale: 10 feet to an Inch.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Hospital, formerly the Indian Council House, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the New Hospital at Fort George

Elevation on the line A.B. No. 6

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch

Section on the line C.D.

No. 4

Plate 3
Plan of a Well proposed to be sunk for the Hospital, 21 March 1825. PAC, RG8, I, Vol. 985, p. 4.
FORT GEORGE

PLAN of a WELL

proposed to be sunk

for the

Garrison Hospital

Royal Engineer Office, Fort George, 17th March 1755

Scale 3 inch = 1 foot

Signed: [Signature]
18 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commandant's Quarters, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commandant's Quarters with the Offices at Fort George

Scale 10 feet to an inch No. 2
19 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Old Hospital at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Old Hospital at Barrack Barracks at Fort George.

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch. No. 3

Elevation on the line A.B.

Section on the line C.D.

[Signature]

Cambridge, 24th April 1828
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' Log Barracks and the Barrack Store at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' log Barracks and Cooks House at Butler's Barracks Fort George.

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch No. 7

Elevation on the line A.H. No. 6

Section on the line A.B. No. 7

Section on the line C.D.

Plan, Section and Elevation of the Barrack Store at Fort George.

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch.

269
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Officers' Quarters and Mess at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Senior Commissariat Officer's Quarters at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Quarter of the Senior Commissariat Officer with the Troops at Port George

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch

24 Sept. 1820
Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for one Commissariat Officer and of the Commissariat Department Stable at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
No. 22

Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Commissariat Department Stable at Fort George, No. 22

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch

Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for One Commissariat Officer and of Offices of the Commissariat Department at Fort George, No. 3

Scale 20 Feet to an Inch

(Original signatures and dates present)

Department of the Interior.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Quarters for one Captain at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan Section, and Elevation of Quarters for one Captain at Butlers Barracks at Fort George

Scale 20 Feet = an Inch N° 70

P.S.

August 16th

1759
Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Quarters for two Captains at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Plan, Section, and Elevation of Quarters for Two Captains with the Office at Fort George.

Scale 10 Feet to an Inch.

[Signature]

24th Oct. 1823.
26 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Soldiers' Two Storey Barracks at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
27 Plan, Section, and Elevation of the Gun Shed at Butler's Barracks, 24 Sept. 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
No. 12
Plan Section and Elevation of the Ordnance Gun Shed at Fort George

Scale: 20 Feet to an Inch

Elevation on the line AB

No. 14

No. 14

A
B

A
B

A. Dampier

Commr. Railly

Ochrester

Aug 28, 1826
28 Fort George, 20 June 1814. PAC, National Map Collection.
29 Fort George and Navy Hall, 8 April 1816. PAC, National Map Collection.
30 Fort George and Navy Hall, 2 May 1817. PAC, National Map Collection.
Fort George and Navy Hall, 24 March 1819. PAC, National Map Collection.
32 Fort George and Navy Hall, 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
33 Fort George and Navy Hall, 19 May 1831. PAC, National Map Collection.
34 Fort George and Navy Hall, 7 Aug. 1831. PAC, National Map Collection.
35 Fort George and Navy Hall, 14 Dec. 1835. PAC, National Map Collection.
36 Fort Mississauga, 29 July 1814, PAC, National Map Collection.
PLAN
of the present state of the Fort crossing at Point
MISSISSAUGA
at the entrance of the Mississauga River
Aug 12 in the Year

References:
\[\text{Foot Notes}
\]

Section across A B

30.1
37 Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 8 April 1816. PAC, National Map Collection.
PLAN of a FORT
prepared to be erected at
Wipacoague P. by Col. Caleb Pelling

Directions
A. Enclosed Country and Several front
B. Inlet and Surf, Four thousand two hundred forty feet square, with Round of Water
C. Middle Route to Wilderness
D. Road from Middle Route to Bridge
E. Water to the Southward
F. Water to the Northward
G. Water to the Eastward
H. Water to the Westward
I. Pool to the Southward
J. Pool to the Northward

In the yellow line is the Boundary of the Military Reserve

Remarks: The site of the Fort as shown on the Plan is different from that marked on the ground
in the direction of the River; having been placed farther back from the Island the Petit Trappe to the
center of the Fort, the distance

\[ \text{Town of Newark} \]

\[ \text{Wipacoague Pond} \]
38  Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 2 May 1817. PAC, National Map Collection.
Comparative Plans of new works proposed for Wytpasse Point Lake Ontario the black lines showing the project made by L Colonel, vividly those in red, that by L Colonel Durnford.

The actual red lines show the figure of a Pentagon, the prong red lines, a square with a rectum, to the Lake Front.

Reference.
A. Tower already built.
B. Officers & men's Guard House & C. Ordnance Store house.
C & D. Proposed Barracks.

D. Barracks instead of subd., if the Square be adopted in preference.

Scale 10 feet to an inch.
Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 24 March 1819. PAC, National Map Collection.
Comparative Plans of Proposed Works on Mississauga Point, 8 Dec. 1821. PAC, National Map Collection.
Comparative Plans of New Hands projected on Nicholas Point: Lake Ontario.

The block lines showing the projected by Lieut. Colonel Richmond there as is said that
by Lieut. Colonel Drummond.

Scale 100 feet to 1 inch.

Map Made and by

William Drummond

13 Jul 1804

Lake 8 D. Oct 1804
Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 19 May 1831. PAC, National Map Collection.
Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 7 Aug. 1831.
PAC, National Map Collection.
Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 14 Dec. 1835. PAC, National Map Collection.
Fort Mississauga and Engineers' Complex, 11 Nov. 1837.
PAC, National Map Collection.
47 Butler's Barracks, Indian Council House, and Commandant's Quarters, 2 May 1817. PAC, National Map Collection.
Butler's Barracks, Indian Council House, and Commandant's Quarters, 24 March 1819. PAC, National Map Collection.
49 Butler's Barracks, Indian Council House (Hospital), and Commandant's Quarters, 1823. PAC, National Map Collection.
Butler's Barracks, Hospital, and Engineer's Quarters, 19 May 1831. PAC, National Map Collection.
51 Butler's Barracks, Hospital, and Engineer's Quarters, 7 Aug. 1831. PAC, National Map Collection.
Butler's Barracks, Hospital, and Engineer's Quarters, 14 Dec. 1835. PAC, National Map Collection.